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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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14

VOL. XVIII NO. 261- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NO DESIRE TO GRANT DOMINION STATUS TO INDIA

Lord Peel Puts Tory View-Point Bluntly

AT THE HEAD OF CONGRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, B.A., new President of the Bombay "War Council."

Mr. Ratilal Shah, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin"

Mrs. Virbala H. Diksnit, New Vice-President of the Bombay "War Council."

BIKANER ON FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

:0:

Jayakar's New Claim

POSES AS SPOKESMAN OF YOUNG MEN.

LANDLORDS' BID FOR POWER

(Special to the "Chronicle".)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Yesterday, the Hindu-Muslim meeting adjourned without reaching any final conclusions. Relations among the delegates of the respective communities are friendly and the differences mostly refer to the Punjab. The meeting is continuing to-day.

The Raja of Parlakimedi, Nawab of Chhitari, Sir A. P. Patro, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan and the Maharaja of Darbanga and others held a meeting to press the claims of landlords.

MUSLIM PROPAGANDA IN LONDON.

:0:

From Our Special Correspondent

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The centre of Hindu-Muslim question is the Punjab problem. Hence a special meeting of the Punjab delegates this afternoon is considering the solution.

Organised propaganda cables are arriving from India in shoals, urging Muslim to insist on communal electorates.

FOR BETTER BLOOD CIRCULATION?

:0:

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Many delegates to the Round Table Conference preferred to walk to St. James Palace to-day presumably to quicken circulation though the temperature was a trifle more comfortable than it was yesterday. There was again full attendance. It is expected that Sir Muhammad Shaffi and Maharaja of Alwar will continue discussion. The Conference as whole is not at present sitting in the afternoons in order to facilitate inter-delegational meetings. —Reuter.

"MAC" PRESIDES OVER THIRD PLENARY SESSION

:0:

"Warns" R. T. C. Delegates

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. MacDonald presided over the third plenary session of the Round Table Conference to-day except for short while when he was replaced by Lord Sankey. The Conference continued general discussion, the speakers including the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaja of Rewa, Sir Muhamad Shafi and —Lord Peel. The agenda included consideration of conclusions reached by the Business Committee on November 17, namely that after general discussion, Federal Relations Committee should be appointed to consider the structure of Federal Government of India as regards the relations of Indian States and British India and relations between Provinces of British India and Centre. Committee with Mr. Wedgwood Benn as Chairman, should number 22 namely six members of the British delegation, 10 members of Indian States delegation and 16 members of the British India Delegation. The Federal Relations Committee should be empowered to suggest the appointment of Sub-Committees.

PREMIER'S "WARNING".

Reuter understands that the Prime Minister intimated that various amendments had been submitted and until the Business Committee had considered them, he did not propose to submit the Committee's conclusions to the Conference. Accordingly the amendments were referred back to the Business Committee.

The Prime Minister warned delegates to be prepared to continue plenary session till Thursday.—Reuter.

:0:

ALWAR ON SHORTEST ROAD TO SWARAJ !

:0:

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Maharaja of Alwar said he was not enchanted by the word "Federation". He preferred a grander expression the "United States of India".

As regards the Indian States they sought no new territories or powers, but practical application of their treaties and alliances and that extra rights outside the treaties assumed without their consent and sometimes unknown to them might be frankly and openly discussed and decided only by mutual consent. As regards British India there were two alternatives: firstly, that British India may again be formed into Indian States. That would bring true Swaraj considerably near. It would perpetuate link with the Crown through the Viceroy, settle communal questions and simplify immediately the problem of Rulers uniting in common body to work out the problems of India. It was the shortest and quickest way to Dominion Status.

The second alternative was the western conception of responsible self-government. If this was accepted by British India as the best method of her advance, if it was Britain's final policy with regard to India what was the opinion of the States? The Maharaja of Alwar said that the States realised all that such an innovation implied in an Eastern country. They knew that one word "franchise" alone originated communal friction. It had created complexities of adjusting future relations of democratic India with Indian States.

The Maharaja of Alwar continuing said that if this goal was chosen then let India's freedom as a self-governing Dominion within the Empire be reached as soon as possible because India would sooner be able to have her own constitution through which she could revitalise into true traditional India. The States would not lag behind in joining hands in order to arrive at the happy solution.—Reuter.

UNREST IS NOT CONFINED TO CLASSES BUT PREVAILS AMONG MASSES.

:0:

Sir M. Shaffi's Admission

UNREST.

Sir Muhammad Shafi (Punjab Mohammedan) refused to believe that a satisfactory solution was impossible. He quoted Lord Macaulay's glorious vision, in 1833, of India of future demanding European institutions and said British Parliament had since succumbed to sleeping sickness. Its tardy measures, at long intervals, instead of satisfying gave further impetus to Indian aspirations. He emphasised the gravity of the present situation. It was tragic to read articles asserting that unrest was confined to educated classes.

(Continued on page 5.)

DOG "ATTACHED" FROM SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM ?

Satyagrahi's Reply To Commissioner.

(From a Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 17.

The District officers of Kaira have been runing up from one place to another since the last three days and persuading the people to pay up revenue and return to their homes as then, they say, there would be no harrassment and oppression. The Collector, the Commissioner, the Police Superintendent, and the D. S. P. move about in the principal Satyagrahi villages such as Sunav, Bochasan, Ras, Anklav and others.

TERMS TO THE COMMISSIONER.

At Ras and Bochasan, the people went to them, heard them but refused to yield. But at Sunav and Anklav, people even refused to see these officers. They said: "We do not know your sahib. Why should we come to see him? We would come at once if Gandhiji or Sardarji wanted us. It was only after a great deal of delay that Sjt. Tushibhai, the leader of Anklav people met the Commissioner and stated in definite terms "Unless Mahatmaji and other leaders were released and directed us to pay revenue, not a single pie shall be paid. We are happy here and shall stay here till God desires us to stay here.

A police officer went to Dhundhakuva and raided the Satyagrah Camp and removed some vessels from the camp. He also took away a dog and placed it in the motor car but, unfortunately, the dog jumped out.

The Collector Mr. Master met four Sevikas of the Sabarmati Ashram on their way to Sunav and had a chat with them during which he asked the Sevikas to persuade the peasants to pay up their revenue and return to their villages failing which, he said, all their houses and other property will be confiscated and sold out. To all this, the Sevikas gave a dignified reply and passed on.

Eighteen Sevikas from the Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati have been sent out to this Taluka to work among the women. They have divided themselves into three batches and go to different villages. At Sunav attachments still continue to be made. Houses are broken open and everything that comes to the notice of the attachment clerk is attached and removed.

Some of the Patanwadias and Barias have also begun to commit thefts in Dhunudhakuva, Khadnana, Vaheta and other villages of the Taluka which are now entirely deserted as the people have migrated on 'Hijrat.'

SURAT "DICTATOR" RESIGNS

:0:

108 Persons Jailed In A Day

NEWSPAPER REPORTER AMONGST THE ARRESTED

SURAT, Nov. 18.

Out of 123 persons arrested on the evening of "Jawaharlal Day" eleven have been released. Out of the remaining 112 charged under Section 188 I. P. C. with defying the District Magistrates Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., 77 were tried by the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. E. De B. Jewel this afternoon.

The Magistrate convicted 73 accused and sentenced 2 of them to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining 71 to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment while 4 accused, having apologised, were ordered to be released. Another batch of 34 is being tried by the City Magistrate Mr. M. V. Shaikh. Judgment has not yet been delivered.

Mr. Jayantilal Desai, reporter of a local weekly paper, who was also arrested on charge of inciting the crowd to break the law, will be tried separately.

SURAT "DICTATOR" RESIGNS.

Dr. M. K. Dixit, "Dictator" of the movement in Surat District resigned the dictatorship. Dr. Dixit stated that he was in failing health and hence he was unable to lead youths whose enthusiasm was increasing in a movement which was intensifying. He has nominated Mangaldas Chhaganlal Vakilna his successor.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN RAJKOT.

:0:

FOUR BOYS SENTENCED TO 1 MONTH'S S. I.

(From a Corespondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 16.

The Council of the minor Administration of Rajkot State has begun repressiuve measures from last week. The Council issued an order not to sell "Balvo Patrika" which was issued twice a week by an unknown party. After the order was out many boys began to sell the patrika, and so, five boys were arrested by police.

The First Class Magistrate conducted the case in jail and found four of them guilty and sentenced them to one month's simple imprisonment. The fifth accused, son of Deputy Educational Officer of the State, was released.

Mr. Gulam Hassin, Bookseller, a young Bohra, Congressman, who has been nominated Secretary of the Bombay "War" Council.

KUNBI WOMAN RAPED

:0:

Allegation Against "Kitchener" Policeman

A BARDOLI SENSATION.

SURAT, Nov. 18.

Shivratan, a unit of the "Kitchner Police" posted in Bardoli Taluka, has been arrested on a charge of committing rape on a Kunbi woman, the wife of one Patel of Singod village, who has been a loyal subject throughout the movement and has helped officers in various ways.

It appears that Shivratan seized the woman when she was passing by a field at four p. m. on 13th November and committed the offence.—A. P.

KAIRA OBSERVES JAWAHAR DAY

:0:

Lathi Charge : 50 Injured.

(From a Correspondent)

KAIRA, Nov. 1.

The Kaira Public observed a complete strike yesterday to celebrate "Jawahar Day." A party of 40 policemen arrived in the town in the morning at seven o'clock.

At 8-30 p.m. they moved in every locality of the town and it is alleged made lathi charges. Even two officers of the collector's office, named Sakarchand and Sankalchand were assaulted. They were returning to their houses from a temple.

50 men are injured. One Government servant and three others are in seriously injured.

MUKUND MALAVIYA AND OTHERS RELEASED

The following were released from Nasik Jail this morning:—

Messrs. J. P. Joshi, I. S. Patel, Manibhai N. Desai, S. K. Punalia, Nanji Premji, and Mukund Malaviya.

Excepting Sjts. Joshi and Desai all have come to Bombay.

"UNCHIVALROUS BRUTAL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT"

:0:

Insult To Indian Womanhood Resented.

TOMORROW'S PROTEST MEETING ON AZAD MAIDAN

SHERIFF REFUSES TO PUBLISH CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNMENT

More than 75 prominent signatories to the requisition sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the citizens to condemn the police excesses on October 26, on the Azad Maidan met again on Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber when it was finally decided to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Azad Maidan on Thursday November 20, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The following resolutions were adopted which will be placed before the meeting:—

"BRUTAL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT."

(1) That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the unchivalrous, brutal and inhuman treatment accorded to the Indian women who had assembled at the Azad Maidan for the Flag Salutation ceremony on Sunday October 26, and strongly condemns in particular the action of the police in taking a number of women outside the City limits and leaving them there uncared for and unattended.

That this meeting considers this act of the police as an insult to India's womanhood and in defiance of all canons of decent and civilized behaviour.

PUNISH THE GUILTY.

(2) This meeting calls upon the authorities to take action against the officials concerned and to issue orders that there shall be no further repetition of such incidents.

(3) That the chairman of the meeting be authorised to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Bombay, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to the Secretary of State for India.

DR. DESHMUKH TO PRESIDE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh the ex-mayor of Bombay will preside and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will move the first resolution.

Among the speakers will be Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Messrs. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, the Mayor of Bombay, Lalji Naranji, Walchand Hirachand, S. A. Brelvi, M. C. Chagla, Hussein B. Tayabji, K. Natarajan, Meyer Nissim, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer and others.

A small committee consisting of Mr. Lalji Naranji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. K. Natarajan, and others was appointed to make all arrangements about the meeting, to draw up the agenda and to select speakers.

HARTAL TO BE OBSERVED.

The committee meets to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p. m. in Mr. Lalji Naranji's Office, Ewart House, Fort.

It is understood that there will be a general hartal on that day and the various mercantile associations of the city are being requested to observe a hartal to enable their employees to attend the meeting.

It is expected that there will be an unprecendented and most representative gathering at the maidan on the occasion.

SHERIFF'S LETTER.

The following letter has been received by Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, in reply to his letter to the Sheriff of Bombay inquiring about the principles which precluded him from convening a public meeting.

"Dear Mr. Ramchandra Iyer,—I have to thank you for your letter of November 14. As regards the principles governing public meetings, which you inquire about, they are laid down by the Government for the special guidance of the Sheriff. I have, therefore, to request you to be so good as to apply to the Government in the matter. And as regards the correspondence referred to by you I am sorry that it being private cannot be published by me.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) BANDEALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Secretary, Bombay "War" Council.

KEPT WITHOUT FOOD FOR HOURS

:0:

Alleged Assault By Police In Custody

DR. ROY'S STATEMENT IN CALCUTTA BOMB CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Allegations of ill-treatment by the police were made by a number of accused in the Bomb case before the Special Tribunal to-day. Statements of accused were recorded including that of Dr. Narayan Roy, Councilor, Calcutta Corporation, who complained of assault.

ASSAULTED BY POLICE

He stated that the Police pressed him for a statement which he refused whereupon he was taken to an empty house where an Inspector and Constables handcuffed him and ordered to sit up and down. When he could not do so the Inspector asked the Constables to assault him. Roy alleged that he was kept without food and drink for many hours. The next day Dr. Roy was taken to the house of the Magistrate. He asked for food as he could not stand starvation any more and he made a statement before the Magistrate dictating it from a written copy given to the accused of the Special branch officer of the C. I. D. Accused however refused to examine the witness and all pleaded not guilty.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT required for Laundry shop. Reply stating full particulars Box No. 444 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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A R3710

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A R3699

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK. Apply DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A 2021

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A R3702

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A R3695

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS to see Employment Dept. SELF IMPROVEMENT SCHOOL, 327, Hornby Road, opposite Cook's Building.
A R3710

WANTED—An Experienced CLERK knowing Accounts, Typing and other office routine. Pay according to quahfications. Apply Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3711

WANTED—An experienced and capable FINISHER and BLEACHER for an Up-country Mill. Apply sharp with terms and copies of testimonials to Box No. 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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T R3703

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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 880 OF 1930.
Re: JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, residing before death at Altamount Road, without the Fort ..... A Deceased Debtor.
Ex parte: N. C. AYERTON
..... Petitioning Creditor.
On the 17th day of November, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction for administration in Insolvency of the estate of the abovenamed deceased Debtor.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2022

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto-fore subsisting between KASIDAS MULCHAND MOSWANI, AHMED KARIM and KARIM HAJI MOHOMED, carrying on business as dealers in piece-goods at Sir Vithaldas Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay under the style or firm of Messrs. Karim Haji Mahomed & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 22nd day of October 1930 so far as concerns the said Kasidas Mulchand Moswani and Ahmed Karim who retire from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said Partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Karim Haji Mahomed who has continued the said business on his own behalf under the style and firm of Karim Haji Mahomed & Co.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1930.

KASIDAS MULCHAND, by his own hand.
AMAD KARIM, by his own hand.
KARIM HAJI MAMAD, by his own hand.
2023

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD

NOTICE

The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 267, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1930 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1930.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1930.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th November, to 29th November, 1930, both days inclusive.
2015

Tender.

COMMISSAO ADMINISTRATIVA DOS MELHORAMENTOS SANITARIOS E URBANOS DE NOVA GOA.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for boring to find out the water-supply for the City of Nova Goa. Only expert and recognised firms are invited to submit their tenders with testimonials to prove their having successfully done this work in other countries. The same will be accepted up to the 2nd. December; addressed to the Director P. W. Dept., Nova Goa.

Nova Goa, 13 de Novembro de 1930.

O ENGENHEIRO,
Administrador-Delegado,
CAETANO MARQUES DE AMORIM.
2018

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Churchgate, Bombay, upto 1-0 p. m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 1st. December 1930.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500/- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent. Otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Churchgate, 12th Nov. 1930.
2003

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE NARSINGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Sholapur on the 27th day of November, 1930, at 5-30 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Agreement made in pursuance of the Resolution of the Board of Directors passed on the 20th of October, 1929, between Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji and the Directors of the Company through Mr. Chandrabhangirji Guru Wasudevgirji and Major Amir Sultan for securing medical relief for the workmen and employees of the Company as recorded in the draft of the Agreement prepared by the Company's Solicitors and signed for identification by the Chairman of this Meeting be sanctioned and that the Directors of the Company do duly execute the said Agreement with such alterations and modifications therein as may be agreed upon between the Directors and Raja Dhanrajgirji and that the Seal of the Company be affixed thereto."

The Draft of the Agreement referred to in the above resolution can be inspected by any shareholder at the Registered Office of the Company during Office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DHANRAJGIRJI NARSINGIRJI,
Chairman.
2023

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS KANJI and MEGHJI JIVANDAS have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118-2119, New No. A/9225, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 35506 and Cadastral Survey No. 1046 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2005 (1), Street No. 7A and containing by the admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cumruddin Tyebji, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 10th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Nowroji Ghariwala and on or towards the South by the property of Gulbai, daughter of Merwanji Bomanji.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1930.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2024

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 19th Nov. '30, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture made by well-known makers, glass and Panel door almyrahs, Silver Show Cases, Side-board, Dinner wagon, Cabinets, Gramophone, Records, Electric Lamps, Harmonium, Singer Sewing Machine, Carpets, Glassware etc., etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion next to Vianellis Restaurant. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MARBLE AND FLOORING TILES SHOP KNOWN AS "H. S. KOPTI" & CO.," AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1965 of 1930 (Pogliano vs. Safiaboo) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern or in 3 separate lots at Custom House Road, Fort, all the stock-in-trade of the marble and flooring tiles shop known as H. S. Kopti & Co., such as glazed, Marseilles Red and coloured tile of various patterns and sizes, marble slabs, marble stone-blocks for statues, composition porcelain sheets, mosaic tiles, cut-glass and frosted glass chandeliers, octogonal, round and square-cut table marble slabs, marble furniture and pots, etc., etc., also all the marble goods, etc., lying at Godowns No. 122 and 109 Mody Street.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KURLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 938 of 1929 (Usman Alimahomed vs. Bai Hawabai and another) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 9th July, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 12th December next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

All that piece of vacant land situate at Kurla, bearing Entry Nos. 140, Survey Nos. 303, 304, Pot No. 1, 3, Assessment No. 14-4, admeasuring about 1001 sq. yards and bounded on the East by cemetry built by Nazarally Haji Devji, on the West by Kurla Vihigaon Road, on the South and North by the remaining lands of the abovenamed numbers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. B. G. Pandit and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 117 BAGS PEPPER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shop of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed at No. 73, Khand Bazar, by order of Mr. Ebrahim Gani, Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 1805 of 1930 (Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed versus T. Bawa & Sons of Tellicheri) in Pursuance of the order of the High Court and on account and at the risk of the said T Bawa & Sons:—

100 Bags Light Pepper.
17 Bags Pepper.
Terms:—25 Per Cent Deposit.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.	

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MR. C. F. ANDREW'S ANALYSIS OF INDIAN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

In an article on the Indian political situation in the latest issue of the "New Republic," New York. Mr. C. F. Andrews, after a scathing commentary on the Simon Commission's recodmendations pays a tribute to the efficacy of the two factors in the Indian struggle, Satyagraha and economic boycott. In the course of the analysis, he writes:—

In three matters alone have the Simon Commission struck out a new line with some originality. The first was with regard to the landowners, when they suggested that any special representation of the landlords should be taken away and the land they owned should be taxed (however lightly) for the benefit of the community. Here they immediately stirred up a hornet's nest of vested interests and they are to be congratulated for their boldness. It is to be feared, however, that at some later stage in the struggle this part of the Report will be abandoned. Indeed, already a hint of this has been offered by the authorities who cannot afford to lose their support.

Secondly, the transference of "Law and Order" in the provinces to responsible Indian hands represents a great advance. But here, as has already been pointed out in the press, the powers left to the Governor to introduce a civil servant from among the officials to take up the ministerial office practically tends to destroy with one hand what is offered with the other. For it is obvious that an official within the Cabinet of the provincial government, administering the most important of all the portfolios, will bring about a state of chaos once more instead of helping forward a unified, responsible ministry. What is needed for complete provincial autonomy is for the head of the majority in the House to be asked by the Governor to choose his own Cabinet without any interference in matters concerning by the Governor himself. The latter's power of initiative ought to be strictly and drastically limited. Otherwise there is certain to come, sooner or later, an intriguing Governor who will take advantage of the party and political divisions in order to divide and rule.

THE PLACE OF WOMEN.

The third point has been the recognition of the place of women in Indian political life which I have already mentioned. By enlarging the franchise for women in every direction, they have done a signal service.

On the other hand, in certain vitally important matters there is no hope of the recommendations of the Simon Report satisfying enlightened Indian opinion even of a moderate character. The first of these is the proposal of the Report that the central government should remain as autocratic as ever. Indeed, when we come to look closely into the matter we find that the powers left to the Viceroy of indirectly affecting the decision of the Legislative Assembly have actually been increased. He is to add to his own executive council one further member—his own nominee—whose sole duty it will be to lead the government side of the House in the debates. This will inevitably mean that the Assembly is always in danger of being dictated to by the Viceroy. Since the Viceroy has also at his disposal the final right of certificating any measure that the Legislature refuses, it is clear that the power at the centre would remain still, under the Simon Report autocratic and arbitrary.

SINISTER RECOMMENDATIONS.

The second issue is that of the army. The Simon Report proposes that the main army for Indian Frontier Defence should be paid for by the Indian taxpayer without any control over the expenditures and also should be attached to the British Imperial Defence Force and therefore, kept under British control. It even appears to suggest the surprising recommendation that there should be two armies—one for external defence and the other for internal protection. Such an idea would have little to recommend it; yet as far as I am able to gather, from reading a very obscure chapter in the Report itself, this is the final implication. But the whole question of the army is difficult to follow in the Report and it is not even clear whether the frontier army is to be always controlled from Britain, or only temporarily until it is "Indianized." The Right Honourable V. S. Sastri has pointed out passages which imply that there is no contemplation of British withdrawal from control of this frontier army at any time, even in the far distant future.

The third issue is that of the paramount power over the Princes. If this is always to remain in Great Britain, then there will be a perpetual dyarchy at the centre. This again would take away from India the right of self-determination, which carries with it the right of secession. For there would always remain the Indian Princes relying upon a final authority which is outside India itself. That would make full self-government impossible.

On these three issues, every political party in India is likely to be adamant. They will never allow such proposals as these to be embodied in a parliament act if they can help it.

DUAL WEAPON.

India has recently, in the same way as China, learned the latent powers contained in the boycott. These go far beyond the more directly moral weapon which Mahatma Gandhi himself forged in "Satyagraha," or Soul-Force. In "Satyagraha," the moral appeal is uppermost throughtout; and the higher the appeal, the greater the hope of true success. On the other hand, the boycott necessarily carries compulsion with it. It is in reality a form of silent warfare. It falls below "Satyagraha" in moral value. It does not rely upon Soul-Force.

The remarkable sucess of the present national movement in India, which the administration is very acutely feeling, is due to "Satyagraha" and the boycott combined. On the one side, there has been this moral force of the highest order called "Satyagraha", exercised at its greatest intensity at Dharasana, Bombay and other places, when the "Satyagrahis" (passive resisters) stood up against police violence without returning a blow. The other force has been the economic boycott of foreign cloth, which has been a sense retaliatory. This has brought its own powerful compulsion upon the Indian government.

Boh these forces taken together have made the strength of the popular will in India felt very seriously indeed by the central administration at New Delhi. For the people of India themselves have felt their own power, and they are not likely to let it go again. That it will be exercised along with compulsion, in one form or another, is not unlikely. But the fact is evident that the government knows now for certain the strength of the popular will.

In the long run, it will be mainly by means of this special weaopn of economic boycott that the old imperialisms exercised in Asia and Africa will be brought under control by the people of the East. By disturbing trade with the foreigner, they will be able to reduce the powers of arbitrary rule which have done so much to create mischief in the past. The use of this new weapon will make a very great difference to the future of all subject peoples.

Meanwhile, in India itself, the struggle goes on from one stage to another. Even before this article reaches the press some tentative halting place may have been reached. At the same time, it may well happen that the strength of the economic boycott has not yet had its full compulsory effect upon the government. One thing is certain: all parties among the people of India are determined that the arbitrary rule of the Executive Council at New Delhi pith the Viceroy at its head shall cease, and that responsible government, containing the "substance of independence" (to use Mahatma Gandhi's phrase) shall be achieved. Only on this main condition will the struggle be concluded.

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Islam In England.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SOUTH SHIELDS, Oct. 30.

The Muslims of South Shields gave a splendid welcome to Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who visited that town in order to purchase the site for the proposed "Aga Khan Mosque," which had been rendered possible by the generosity of His Highness the Aga Khan, who had sent a cheque for the purpose at the request of Dr. Sheldrake.

Mr. Hassan Mohamed, Organising Secretary of the South Shields Branch of the Western Islamic Association, said that they looked upon their distinguished guest with deep affection. The Muslims of South Shields knew the enormous amount of work which he had done on their behalf, and they felt that their gratitude could not be expressed adequately by words. The Muslim seamen of the West had but one champion, and the attempts to oust the Muslim seamen from English Ports had been defeated by the energy and determination of Dr. Sheldrake. The purchase of the site for a Mosque had made everyone happy, and they owed His Highness the Aga Khan an unbounded debt of gratitude. Speaking especially in the name of the Arabs of South Shields, he wished to say that they only wished that the guest of the day would leave London and settle in South Shields. They felt sad when he departed, and longed for the time when he would be coming again. The Arabs had been so bitterly attacked that the presence of the doughty champion of Islam gave them fresh courage.

Mr. Abdulla Ali, speaking on behalf of the seamen endorsed the words of Mr. Hassan Mohamed. He said that he held Dr. Khalid in such esteem that he was ready to follow him in everything. He knew that he spoke for the whole of the Muslim seamen of not only South Shields, but the whole North East Coast, and he had been happy in helping to found a new Branch in Hull.

The guest of the evening, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, rose and said: "Brethren, I thank you, but I have not the desire to make a speech. Your words have touched me deeply, and I have yet several Conferences to attend on your behalf before I leave the North of England. The vital question of the future of the employment of Muslim seamen must and will be settled once and for all. We have done much, but there is a great deal to do. I know, none so well, the forces arrayed against us, but we can and will win if we present a united front, and are not dismayed at any odds.

As you know, every minute of my time here is fully occupied, and side by side with the officers of the Branch we have stated our case fully. We leave the rest to Allah.

One word more before I sit down. I wish to caution you strongly against any division of opinion. I want Arab, Somali, Egyptian, Malay, Turk, Indian to support to the full the Branch Committee and Officers when I am away. Have as many meetings as possible, and conduct all affairs in the true democratic spirit of Islam.

Mr. Ahmed Alwin then spoke on the visits paid by delegations to London, and said that all their efforts would have been futile had it not been for the fact that Dr. Sheldrake accompanied them to the Home Office, Shipping Federation, Board of Trade, House of Commons, etc., and that he had requested the Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington to ask a question in the House of Lords, which his lordship very kindly did. He said that the large community of Muslims in South Shields had implicit faith in the leadership of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who had worked on their behalf so earnestly, and he would like him to come to South Shields and live with his family.

Mr. J. Muir-Smith, the Branch Hon. Solicitor paid a tribute to their guest, and hoped that the generosity of His Highness the Aga Khan would render the Muslims of South Shields immune from attacks, and under the leadership of Dr. Sheldrake they might be the most progressive body of Muslims in Great Britain.

Other speakers followed, and the gathering did not break up until the early hours.

During his visit to South Shields Dr. Sheldrake held conversations with the Shipping officials, the Chief Constable, visited the Town Hall, and many houses of the Muslims.

—:o:—

WEANING PEOPLE FROM DRINK.

—:o:—

Women's Work In Surat District

Shrimati Kanta Khandwala and Miss Kapila Master who had visited the camp of the Surat Jilla Stri Swaraj Sangh during their tour in Bardoli, write:—

At the first glimpse of these camps one feels the strenuous efforts which have been spent after the organization of these beneficial work which has been solidified by ever-energetic and cheerful worker like Miss Mithuben Petit.

There are already seventeen camps established in the whole district.

The whole work of these camps have been organized by women. When one sees these women from village working for his country to one feels proud. These women have taken up the noble duty of weaning away mankind from evils of drink.

The women build their camps sometimes in the skirts of the villages and sometimes in the fields. However the police have possessed the women on the ground that no camps can be erected on agricultural lands without the previous sanction of the Government for instance the camp at Undaj was twice smashed and the third time they came and destroyed it. The women were arrested and were made to march on foot for a pretty long distance and were released at 4 a.m. in the morning.

In spite of this ill-treatment by the police the women did not budge an inch from the noble task alloted to them.

DRINK EVIL CHECKED.

On account of the propaganda work of this sort the drink evil has been reduced to a very great extent. Among the neighbouring village populace, and a spirit of harmony and mutual help has been developed amongst them.

In the commencement the women in charge of the said chawnees had to undergo molestation at the hands of the people addicted to these evils, and those interested in the said business, and to such an extent that ordinary women would not have faced it for a moment. To-day this propaganda work by the women so is so successful that the heart of these very persons has undergone a great change and several villages have formed themselves into punch and have passed resolutions against the drink evil. Further the daily life of these villagers has been greatly improved.

Now on the very approach of one of these women workers the villlage populace flock around her and look at her with an eye of affection and reverance, and become eager to help her in any way. At some places the people put their own houses at their disposal for example the Kolies of the Undaj village lodged the workers in their own houses.

The chawnees have by now become an asset to the said villages and the people feel that if they are removed their main support will go and they will be at the mercy of the police.

At the very sight of the Chawnees one cannot help feeling that they are well organised. The whole praise goes to Mituben Petit who has organised them and also to the various members constituting the Chawnees.

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Important Meeting In History Of Bombay's Technical Education

RECONSIDERATION URGED IN REDUCTION OF GRANT BY CORPORATION

A well-attended meeting of the past and present students of B. J. Technical Institute was held on Friday, 14th last, at 6-30 p.m. at Prarthna Samaj Hall. Mr. H. F. Bamji, the engineer of Dawn Mills L.d. and an old member of the Technical Institute presided.

Mr. Bamji in his opening speech stated that in the past attempts were made to close down the Institute by certain interested parties, under some pretext or the other so that the Indians could not have any training in technology. Such efforts failed before the might of Sir Phirozshaw Mehta who fought tooth and nail against these tricks. He was also on the Board of Trustees V. J. Techanical Institute. The president remarked that it was due to the efforts of Sir Pherozshaw Mehta that the Institute existed till to-day. In his opinion the Government instead of helping progress in technical education, obstructed it. He further stated that the United States of America and countries like Germany, England, France, Switzerland and Japan have developed their natural resources. But India possessing innumerable raw materials and having first class natural resources such as water power for the generation of cheap electricity, etc. i. economically poor as India could not receive that encouragement which she needs. Indians though trained in technology for special branches such as engineering and textiles have no chance to show their abilities. The industrialists also have not yet realised the importance of technical education which is the back-bone of society in industrial organisation.

Turing to the day's work before the meeting he said that in western countries the municipalities and other industrial bodies gave a huge sum for technical education but he was sorry to see the Bombay Municipal Corporation reducing the grant to the technical Institute, the only one existing in India, by about Rs. 20,000. He further stated that he did not know what were the reasons that led to this cut in the grant. He left it to the mover of the resolution to explain.

Mr. Bamji then reviewed the difficulties which the late Mr. Jamshetji Tata had to undergo to start the Iron works at Jamshedpur and the Hydro-Electric works. He than called upon Mr. B. B. Joshi an old of the Institute to move the following resolution:—

RECONSIDERATION URGED.

"This meeting of the past and present students of the V. J. Technical Institute, resolves to request the Bombay Municipal Corporation to reconsider the resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the curtailment of grant to the Technical Institute and to state, whether they are satisfied that the reason or reasons which led them to cut the grant to the Institute no longer exist or they get satisfactory proofs to the effect that they are not likely to exist.

"It further resolves to request in this connection, the Bombay Municipal Corporation to approach the Board of Management of V. J. Technical Institute, through its representative to have a joint enquiry for the proper improvements in the conditions of the Institute.

"It further suggests to the Bombay Municipal Corporation that in the interest of the students the Corporation, if it so pleases may earmark the amount of grant for the sanitary and hygenic facilities of the students."

Mr. B. B. Joshi in moving the resolution said there never was such a meeting in the past, as perhaps the students feared the civilians who used to be presidents of the Institute since some time. Now their fear is gone thanks to having in Mr. Hoosenbhai A. Laljee a Chairman who is also a businessman, knowing fully the importance of technical education on a national basis. Mr. B. B. Joshi then explained why the resolution was necessary. stated that nobody knew officially the reasons that led the Corporation to cut the grant to the Institute.

BAN ON MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT.

So far as he knew there were three important issues in which the Corporation was fully involved: (1) The ban on Mahatma Gandhi's portrait, (the joint action of the principal secretary and the then chairman Mr. R. D. Bell). A resolution was moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Corporation condemning this action but it was lost by 2 or 3 votes. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee took disciplinary action against Mr. P. K. Vaidya who voted against this resolution and this resulted in a milder resolution requesting the Corporation members on the Board of Trustees to inquire into the matter of ban on the portrait of Mahatmaji and report on the matter. Nothing was known as to what happened to this inquiry. The most important issue, however, was the resolution by Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, a representative of the Indian Merchant's Chamber on the Corporation requesting the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the working of the Technical Institute with an Indian Chairman and a non-official Indian majority. It sums nothing was the result and the Corporation had no other means to resist the mismanagement of the Institute but to stop the grant in order to bring pressure over the Government. Mr. Joshi further stated that the Corporation is justified in reducing the grant because money as not being properly used and that there was a civilian as a chairman which was not the case in any of the technical educational institutions in the west, but now, when the chairman is changed there was nothing wrong in requesting the Corporation to reconsider the question of grant. After being duly seconded by Mr. Shesital and supported by Mr. B. K. S' Chowdhry the resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

The chairman then called upon to Mr. B. B. Joshi to move the second resolution:—

REQUEST TO MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

"This meeting of the past and present students of the V. J. Technicle Institute resolve to request the Bombay Millowners' Association to take proper steps to see that their representatives on the Board of Management of the V. J. T. I. take due and proper interest in the welfare of the students and further requests the Mill-owners' Association that it may be pleased to increase the grant from Rs. 2,000 to a substantial amount, if it is found that the management of the Institute is likely to improve in the future, and see that in addition to spinning and weaving other necessary departments such as sizing, bleaching, finishing, and dyeing, etc. are established in the institute."

DEARTH OF WORKERS.

Mr. B. B. Joshi said that the representatives of the mill-owners on the Board of the Institute were not technically trained men though they possessed full ability for Industrial organization he was sure they were not able enough to say authoritatively what was the real technical education which would lead to production of wealth and reduce poverty of the masses in the industrial organization of society. He referred to Sir Visweswaraya who, addressing the Annamabai University recently stated that there was over production of thinkers and under production of workers. He stated that this fact should have been realized long ago by our mill-owners, who should have helped financially such institutions which were producing workers who would utilize the raw materials of India and help in building the economic foundation of the country. The control of such institutions should be in the hands of people who really understood the importance of industrial and Technical education and not in the hands of one man such as the "Principal and the Secretary" of the V. J. T. I. as was the case to-day. The mill-owners should select technical men to act over the Board.

Mr. Naidu moved the amendment "If it is found out that the management of the Institute is likely to improve in future". He emphasized the need of such an amendment as he thought that more money would be wasted as was done till to-day. Mr. B. B. Joshi accepted the amendment. After the resolution was seconded by Mr. Rangoonwalla, it was unanimously passed.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER THANKED.

The president then requested Mr. B. K. S. Chowdhary to move the 3rd resolution which was as follows:—

"This meeting of the past and present students of V. J. T. I. appreciates the efforts of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in the cause of technical education and hopes that they will continue to take more interest in future for the proper equipment and the management of the Institute."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kudwa, it was passed unanimously.

WANTED: A TECHNICAL CONFERENCE.

The President then requested Mr. B. N. Karnik to move the fourth resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting is of opinion that for the purpose of thoroughly thrashing out the question of the condition of technical education in the V. J. T. I. and putting the whole case before the thinking public a conference of all those interested in the cause of technical education should be held in Bombay at an early date as possible." Mr. Karnik emphasised the need of such an organization as he said there were many people who would not put education on national lines. It was the conference of this nature which would bring pressure over the authorities that something should be done. After the resolution was seconded by Mr. Chetty, it was put to vote and adopted unanimously.

The fifth resolution authorised the chairman to forward the above resolutions to respective bodies.

The Chairman Mr. Banaji in his concluding remarks thanked the organizers of the meeting for bringing about a joint meeting of the past and present students of the Institute, the first of its kind in the history of technical education in Bombay.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

—:o:—

NEW LIGHTS ON GLADSTONE.

—:o:—

Last Meeting With John Bright

G.O.M.'S MULE

Fascinating and intimate glimpses of two great Victorian statesmen the vital political issues of their time, and the men and women they met appear in two new books says a writer in the "Daily Herald" London.

"The Diaries of John Bright" (Cassell. 25s.) cover 50 years. They are "the frank, private notes of a singularly simple mind.'

During the Hungry Forties Bright destroyed the legend that "to depress the mass of the people would promote the prosperity of industry."

"UNSTABLE" GLADSTONE.

Despite their close political associations Bright was often outspoken about Gladstone. During the American Civil War he said:—

Gladstone is unstable as water.

He is for union and freedom in Italy, and for disunion and bondage in America.

The diaries record what proved to be the last meeting between Bright and Gladstone:—

Walking along Piccadilly I met Mr. Gladstone had not seen him since the defeat of his Irish bill.

We stopped and shook hands. I remarked that we had been far apart for some time.

He said:—

"I hope we may before long be nearer together again. Which I doubted, or feared. we might, not be. Mr. Gladstone took off his glove to shake hands with me, as indicating more cordiality and feeling."

"G.O.M.'s" MULE.

The "G.O.M." gives a picture of Bright in "The Gladstone Papers" (Cassell, 5s.) as a "rather fierce, but very strong and very earnest" man.

The book, composed of extracts from Gladtone's unpublished letters and diaries, shows the homelier side of the Liberal leader.

Speaking of a mule he once rode in Sicily, he says: "It had done me no wrong. but I could neither live it or like it. . . What that mule was to me, I have been to the Queen. . ."

SHAW PRAISES EINSTEIN

—:o:—

"Greatest Of Our Contempories"

"Long life to the greatest of our contemporaries, Einstein!"

In these words Mr. G. B. Shaw proposed the health of the apostle of relativity at a banquet in honour of Professor Einstein at the Savoy Hotel, reports the "Daily Herald."

Great men were a mixed lot, observed Mr. Shaw. Their guest was a great man among great men.

"Napoleon and the other great men were makers of Empire, but there is an order of great men who go beyond that.

"They are the makers of the Universe and they have made these universes without their hands being stained by the human blood of anybody on earth.

BOX OF TRICKS.

Herr Einstein's response was wholehearted.

Addressing Mr. Shaw, he said:

"You have gained the love and joyful admiration of mankind by a path which to others has led to martyrdom: you have not only preached to mankind morality but even dared to mack at what to others appears unapproachable.

"What you have done can be done only by the born artist.

"From your box of tricks you have taken countless puppets which, while resembling men, are not of flesh and bone, but consist entirely of spirit and grace."

HARDNESS OF FATE.

Professor Einstein's visit to London is in connection with the Oatzoe Society, which exists for protecting Jewish interests in Eastern Europe.

"It is to the cry of our heavily burdened people that I respond," he said.

"To you, our English brethren, has now comes the call to ellaborate in the great work which has been inaugurated by celebrated men.

"The last years, yes, even the last days, have brought us a disappointment which you in particular must feel keenly. Do not bemoan the hardness of fate, but in this occurrence see rather a motive for both being and remaining faithful to the Jewish community."

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Vanishing Cream
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Indispensable for your complexion
"4711" Vanishing Cream, the day cream par excellence, and the ideal base for "4711" Face Powder. Before bed-time cleanse your pores and stimulate their action by a thorough massage with "4711" Cold Cream.
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Ever welcome offerings at the shrine of Beauty, charm and fragrance to make loveliness doubly adorable . . . Surely even Ophir could not offer treasures more precious than these, more welcome than "4711" Eau de Cologne and the unique toiletries to which its haunting fragrance gives distinction and repute
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GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p. m.

THURSDAY, November 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 21.

S. S. RANCHI with English mails of November 6, due at 6 a. m.

SATURDAY, November 22.

Bombay Women's Conference. Malabari Hall 4 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

MR. GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA, Solicitor died at 11-50 p. m. on Tuesday deeply mourned. Uthamna ceremony to-day (Wednesday) at his residence Girgaon Back Road at 4-30 p. m. Bombay Time.

POSTAL NOTICES: Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Ranchi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 Noon—Gramophone Records.

7 p. m.—Saraswatibai's vocal music.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Women's Conference will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, on Saturday, (22nd instant) from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. (S. T.), when Mrs. Faix Tayabji will preside.

COMMISSIONER IN "C" WARD: The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "C" Ward will meet at Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a. m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

MATUNGA SPG. AND WG. CLASS: A spinning class and weaving class is opened at Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION: Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar is standing as a candidate for the Municipal Corporation seat in the "F" Ward rendered vacant by the sad death of Dr. S. S. Batliwala.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE SURAT.

A conference of the students of the Bombay Presidency will meet at Surat on 22nd and 23rd inst. to decide various topics that are facing the students all over India.

Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker.

—:o:—

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker, of Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, who has been suffering from high blood pressure and confined to bed, is now on a fair way of improvement.

He is still confined to bed and will not be able to leave it for a month or so. Doctors Mo s Bhasker Yodh and Rele have been in attendance.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Inf rmation Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Previous Closing Rate	11.11
To-day's Opening Rate	11.13
Difference	plus. 2
To-day's Closing Rate	11.00
Difference	—11

Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.
NEW YORK, 18.

To-day's Opening Rate	5.92
Difference	—1
To-day's Closing Rate	5.90
Difference	—3

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov 18.

Silver Ready	16	9	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	16	8	0
Lower	0	2	0

India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

1st Settlement	47	5	0
2nd Settlement	47	4	0

Repression Drives Discontent Underground.

CHRISTIANS CONDEMN "UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT" OF GOVT.

MR. BHARUCHA ON GOING TO JAIL.

A largely attended public meeting was held at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Tuesday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who presided, said that there was a great gulf between the pious professions of Lord Irwin and his practice. In action he had proved absolutely weak and unable to put his professions into practice. After the failure of the peace-parleys a few months ago, Lord Irwin, taking advantage of Mahatmaji's imprisonment and knowing that he was debarred from replying, made an accusation that Mahatmaji had been playing a dual role. This was a charge that everyone knew was untrue. But Irwin's own pretensions of straightforward dealing were exposed when he snubbed the peace-makers, Messrs. Javakar and Sapru, for publishing their private conversation with him.

MacDonald was now quite different from the honest Labourite of 1928, when he was the Leader of the Opposition, and used to rebuke the Tories for going back on the promises and pledges given to India.

"From my knowledge of British politicians of all parties", went on Mr. Jamnadas, "I have come to the conclusion that the best of them believe in exploiting India."

SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD.

If Mahatmaji had undertaken this movement for bringing Swaraj to India, it was not merely to save India, but also to save the British nation from the depth of degradation to which it had sunk. Mahatmaji was the saviour, not only of India, but he was bound to be recognised as the saviour of the world.

We have here in India, continued Mr. Jamnadas, a repetition of the war of American independence. In this war we are fighting with the weapons of truth and non-violence, the most powerful weapons that could stand against all the combined forces of the world. Anyone who believed in truth and morality could have no other choice but to throw in his lot with India.

It was said that Gandhi was a law-breaker. But if there was one man in the world who had a better knowledge of what God's laws are, it was Gandhi. And man-made laws should approximate, as far as possible, to the Divine laws.

"We are not going to be content with singing the glories of our past", he said. "What the future is going to be can be gleaned from the lofty teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. No sacrifice is too great for the great glory we are to achieve. For this, your lives even are not too big a sacrifice." (Cheers.)

Mr. B. F. Bharucha was the next speaker. He said that in the midst of this grim struggle for our freedom we are faced with a bureaucracy showing new phases from time to time.

Mr. Bharucha, said that he never liked the idea of whole "War" Committees going to jail. Why should we walk into the Bureaucracy's parlour when they want it? he asked. He was against the formation of the Congress Working Committee.

The present repression, he said, was driving discontent underground. The greater the repression, the greater the reaction. He, therefore, feared that in future there might be violence which would go against our creed of non-violence. Under the circumstances, said Mr. Bharucha, the control and guidance of leaders was necessary when such a situation arose.

Referring to the King's speech at Round Table Conference, Mr. Bharucha wondered how many brains must have combined to produce such an ingenious and elusive speech. The English language, he said, was capable of presenting a beautiful speech containing nothing (Laughter).

WANTED WORKERS' RAJ.

Mr. Abdul Tayab Shaikh said the British Labour Party which had been professing to stand for the freedom of India was to-day exposed in all its hypocrisy. Some of our own countrymen, like Jinnah and Jayakar were also betraying the cause of our country. Mr. Jayakar had declared at the Round Table Conference that if India was given Dominion Status in whatever form the cry for Independence would no longer be heard.

But, said Mr. Shaikh, the cry for independence would only cease when independence was achieved. The independence they wanted was the independence of the toiling masses, the workers and the peasants. The Congress programme should be based on the immediate economic interests of the workers. Till this was done, India could not hope to get Swaraj.

Mr. Shaikh agreed with Mr. Bharucha's suggestion not to fill the jail with Congressmen.

CONGRESS FOR ALL.

Mr. Joachim Alwa said that Christians were supposed to be politically dead, but they had joined at the psychological hour. This was to show that the Congress movement was as much for the benefit of the minorities as for the majority communities. Mr. Joseph Bennis, the last President of the "War Council," offered his services when he saw the un-Christian conduct of the Government as revealed in their treatment of women and the lathi charges.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM SHAKE.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas said that Mahatma Gandhi's march to Dandi had in a few months led to a revolution that shook the British Imperialism to its depths. The speaker appealed to his co-religionists to cast off the economic shackles, and help Swadeshi and prohibition. The Congress, he said, was the only lawful association.

FILL THE JAILS

Mr. Jamnadas in his concluding remarks referred to Mr. Bharucha's suggestion not to Court arrests. He said that when there were all sorts of soul-killing ordinances and restrictions, he felt he would rather go behind the prison bars than submit to such ordinances forged by a Government which cannot rule in an honest way. In this movement there was no distinction between leaders and followers. Every one who wanted to serve his country earned the right to go to jail when he felt the call within him. (Cheer.)

Mr. Nacroji Panthki said that Christianity was nothing but love on whom which was the basis of Mahatmaji's life and movement.

As for the interests of peasants and workers, the proper time to think about it would be after Swaraj was won. Till India was free, no class could think of getting anything for itself.

Mr. Samuel Maolu, Vice-President of the Party, then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and all the speakers.

R. T. C. AND POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE.

Mr. Benn Has Nothing To Say More!

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the Commons, replying to a question of Mr. Freeman whether, in view of the Round Table Conference, Government would consider the release of non-violent political prisoners in India, Mr. Benn said that in the present circumstances, he had nothing to add to his previous statements.—Reuter.

STARTING OF PARALLEL INSTITUTIONS.

—:o:—

"No Serious Development" In India."

LONDON, November 17.

Mr. Marjoribanks asked what action had been taken on the threat of Congressmen to establish independent law courts, whether such courts had met, whether members of the Indian Bar and Bench had participated in them, and whether arrests had been made and prosecutions instituted.

Mr Benn replied: "I have no information of any serious development of this idea or any resulting infringement of law". He declined to amplify his answer despite several supplementary questions.—Reuter.

Federal Relations Committee.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A communique issued by the Round Table Conference says that the Business Committee has decided to recommend the establishment of a Federal Relations Committee on the conclusion of the general discussion.—Reuter.

SAPRU-JAYAKAR PEACE PARLEYS.

—:o:—

Early Release Of Full Correspondence

LONDON, November 17.

Mr. Benn told Commander Kenworthy that full correspondence on the Sapru-Jayakar peace efforts would be published shortly.—Reuter.

DID VICEROY AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THREATEN TO RESIGN?

Mr. Benn Says "Ther Is No Truth In The Statement."

In the Commons arising out of the question regarding the defence of Peshawar, Lt.-Col. D. Clifton Brown asked whether divergence of opinion existed between the Government of India and the British Government and what truth there was in the statement that the Viceroy and the Government of India threatened to resign unless their policy was adopted immediately. Mr. Benn said: "The Policy pursued is on the responsibility of the Government here. There is no truth in the second statement."—Reuter.

LONDON, November 17.

NO DESIRE TO GRANT DOMINION STATUS

(Continued from Page 1)

whereas in reality uneducated masses were facing all trials and trouble of the Civil Disobedience movement. If a solution satisfying the legitimate aspirations of Indian peoples was not reached at the Conference he trembled to think of what the situation would be.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

The position of the Moslems was very simple. They wanted India to attain Dominion Status as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth. No country now-a-days could afford to lead an isolated life. The Moslems realised that it was for India's benefit to be associated with the British Commonwealth and they insisted that in constitutional and administrative evolution of India they should have legitimate share both in the Provincial and Central Government. The Federal system alone would suit circumstances of case. He, therefore, welcomed the declarations of the Maharajas of Bikaner and Alwar that the States were willing to enter All-India Federation. Self-governing India alongside Indian India having its relations with the Crown was hopelessly impossible conception.

Sir M. Shafi welcomed the recommendation made in certain quarters of granting provincial autonomy to the provinces. These would then be Federal Units of future All-India Federation but the Mussalman group demanded, further, that the responsibility must be introduced in the Centre. They were willing to admit certain vital reservations for transitional period.

The Report of the Royal Commission had been condemned by every school of political thought in India mainly because it did not propose to introduce responsibility in the Centre. He appealed to British Delegation to take courage in both hands, realising that happy and contented India would immensely strengthen British Commonwealth. Then all Imperial problems—Empire Defence, Imperial Trade, even Empire unemployment—would be solved within measurable distance of time.

A MAHARAJA'S LOGIC.

The Maharaja of Rewa representing the "Conservative element among the States" explained his interpretation of Conservatism as a sense of responsibility and therefore advocated cautious advance and avoidance of precipitation and short cuts. Nevertheless, all Princes, whether Conservative or advanced, fully sympathised with legitimate aspirations of leaders of thought in British India. He hoped and believed that every delegate was Conservative to extent of resisting to utmost any sign of failing in loyalty to the Crown or attempt to sever India's destiny from the British Empire.—Reuter.

NO DOMINION STATUS IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

—:o:—

Lord Peel's Blunt Speech

Lord Peel, enunciating British Conservative view-point hoped that nobody would falsely imagine that as far as Britain was concerned profound instructed interest in Indian affairs was confined to half-dozen men in Parliament or the Services. His countrymen felt very strongly and very deeply contributions of India to the Empire and they were grateful for the great contribution made by Indians, both Princes and people, to the Great War. He was sensible of the great part that sentiment and emotion played in building up human affairs, but they had to remember that the result of their deliberations might be embodied in a Bill and be presented to Parliament for criticism or adoption.

NOTHING DOING FOR THE PRESENT

He quoted in this connection the Viceroy's declaration on January 15 that the assertion of the goal was necessarily different thing from the goal's attainment. Lord Peel stressed the Viceroy's words because, in his opinion, they had been misinterpreted in some political circles in India. Lord Peel emphasised that there was no promise in that statement of immediate translation into fact of full Dominion Status.

Lord Peel continuing said that the Conservative feeling in Britain had been deeply disturbed by the great non-co-operation movement. They had never believed that non-co-operation on a large scale could be non-violent. They were harassed by the anxiety that if the Round Table Conference agreed on some constitution there was strong, organised party in India which would merely use the powers granted for furthering its own separatist and independent ends.

Lord Peel regretted the Congress declarations of Independence and the separation from the Empire and said they had definitely influenced the Conservative opnion in Britain. Furthermore, the declarations about repudiation of debts had had most unfortunate effect of shaking confidence of commercial and trading classes in Britain.

Lord Peel submitted that there was no monopoly as alleged by Mr. Jayakar except that obtaining by skill and energy in commercial success. He added that there was no single commercial operation in India which could not undertaken by Indian equally with Britishers.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Monday's Proceedings Of R. T. Conference

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Refuting the argument that the credit of India would disappear in London market if the finance were in Indian hands, Dr. Sapru continuing his speech at Round Table Conference said that Britain had advanced big loans to small countries outside the Empire, and asked whether the question of credit disappearing was ever raised in the case of other countries. Dr. Sapru realised the difficulty about the army as practical politics, but all they asked for was opportunity to train their own men and freedom to establish institutions. He said "By all means keep the British army in the hands of the Viceroy. We for our part, are willing to provide funuds and agree to statutory charges in respect of the army."

DO NOT IMPORT RACIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Dr. Sapru repudiated the suggestion that no British officer would be willing to serve under an Indian fellow subject. He had not yet known any case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or any other Service declining to take orders from an Indian superior. He appealed in this connection to Lord Reading and cited the case of the Indian Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court. He had not heard a single judge of the High Court say that it was disgraceful to have an Indian Chief Justice.

Therefore let them take practical ground and not introduce racial element. They were all subjects of H. M. the King-Emperor and belonged to the same Commonwealth of Nations. There should not be any feeling of superiority or inferiority; otherwise India would never be contented. (Cheers).

MACHINERY WILL BREAK DOWN.

Dr. Sapru concluded by personally appealing to Lord Reading to consider whether it would make for peace and harmony to give the provinces provincial autonomy with an irresponsible central Government. Dr. Sapru contended that such a machinery would break down in the course of a week. Therefore, the position was plain and simple. They must go ahead with faith and courage, replying in the commonsense of the people of India. Time had long since passed, when India could be told to hold her soul in patience. The outlook on the whole situation must be changed.

Bikaner On Future Constitution

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner declared that the ultimate attainment of Dominion Status under the Crown had received authoritative endorsement. "Let us hitch our wagon to that star, realising that our sister States did not reach that end at one stride." He was convinced that if the Conference did the right thing, India would be a willing and contented partner in the Commonwealth. "No half-hearted measure, no tinkering with the Constitution, will meet the situation." The Maharaja of Bikaner reaffirmed that the Indian Princes were first and foremost unflinchingly loyal to the throne and person of H. M. the King-Emperor. Linked with this, was the unfaltering adherence to the British Commonwealth of Nations. The ioniept of Empire as an overlordship based on force was never true and "has not even the frail shadow of reality".

UNITARY STATE UNSUITED TO INDIAN CONDITIONS.

The Maharaja of Bikaner emphasised that the Princes stood for the terms of their treaty rights, but he was not one of those who thought that things would never change. The territories of Indian States were so interwoven with British India that they must be influenced by the development of political ideas and institutions beyond their frontiers. It was their duty energetically to face the task, satisfying the righteous demands without impairing the majestic fabric of law. He was convinced that to build well and truly, they must recognise, that associated with geographical unity, India was land of some diversity. Therefore the starting point must not be sought in the deadhand of impossible uniformity, but in associated diversity. (Applause). Hence, a Unitary State with a Sovereign Parliament in Delhi to which the whole people could look for small and large things, was impossible. "There would be no room in such a constitution for the Indian States. Moreover such a Government would crack under its own ponderability."

IMPORTANCE OF SUPREME COURT.

The Maharaja of Bikaner was convinced that the States would make the best contribution to the greater prosperity and contentment of India as a whole, in a federal system of Government composed of the States and British India. Regarding the question, whether if Federal Government was devised the Princes and States would enter into association with them, the final answer must depend on the structure of the Government indicated and other points like necessary constitutional and fiscal safeguards for the preservation of the rights and interests of the States and their subjects. He did not venture to suggest what course was the best for British India. "as we demand freedom from interference in our affairs, so we equally refrain from thrusting our oars into matters which are not our direct concern. Our duty is to contribute to the evolution of a system of Government which will lead to close and effective association of the Indian States with British India." At the same time, the Rights of the Princes, arising from treaties, required to be more precisely defined. They would find difficulty in entering into new bonds, while their rights were left tottering on the shifting sands of expediency. Therefore, they attached the utmost importance to the establishment of a Supreme Court to adjudicate regarding treaty rights. The Maharaja paid a tribute to the Viceroy and continuing said, that he thought that it would be impossible for any man to give adequate personal attention to questions affecting the States. Hence he urged the appointment of Indian States Council to work with the Political Secretary and advise the Viceroy. Finally, a classification of administrative questions of common concern to British India and the Indian States would require the previous consent of the States.

MR. JAYAKAR SPEAKS FOR "YOUNG INDIA".

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Mr. M. R. Jayakar putting forward the point of view of the younger generation in India said that time was of utmost importance because, if India got to-day what she wanted, she would be satisfied with many things which would not satisfy her six months hence. "If you give India Dominion Status to-day" he said, "in the course of few months, the cry for independence will die of itself. If on other hand, we return empty handed, it will be the surest way of raising in volume and intensity this cry of independence.

HARNESS ALL MINORITIES TO A COMMON CAUSE.

Referring to the Army question, he said Indians would listen to any safeguards suggested during the period of transition in order to make it more easy and safe for both sides. As for the minorities question, it could be solved by giving opportunities of common endeavour to Indians. That feeling could be created only by giving India complete freedom in the form of Dominion Status. Harness all minorities together, and much of discontentment would disappear. Young India would not insist upon impossible terms of federation, but only upon such terms as most of the Indian States at present were prepared to accept. They had no desire to interfere at all in the internal affairs of Indian States but were prepared to wait until they of themselves came into line with the ways of Young India. If the States would accept the Supreme Court of Justice, to which all matters in dispute between them and British India could be referred and would voluntarily submit to its jurisdiction the question would in effect, be solved. He promised an assurance regarding the British and European commercial interests and pointed out a contented community was much better customer than a discontented one. He contended that the main interest of Britain in India was commerce and said the consuming power of 330 millions people was a powerful asset in their hands. Even from point of view simply of material interests, and apart from moral forces such as friendliness and comradeship, absolute dominion freedom should be given to India in order that Britain's trade might prosper.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

"SAK" AND SEAL AS PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Saklatvala and Seal who have been prominent on behalf of the Congressites in denouncing the Round Table Conference and have been appealing for its boycott were present at the plenary session of the Conference as press representatives of the "Daily Worker (London)" and "Liberty" (Calcutta) respectively.—Reuter's Special.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1930.

AVOIDING REALITIES.

—:o:—

The just published views of the Bombay Government on the recommendations of the Simon Commission are, it is perhaps superfluous to say, illiberal and overcautious. But they are less illiberal than the recommendations of the Commission or of the Government of India. We shall consider them at present mainly with reference to the Central Government. It will be remembered that the Commission recommended a wholly irresponsible Executive at the Centre, while the Government of India suggested but a slight modification of the plan under which two elected members of the Legislature would be chosen by the Governor-General to administer a few minor subjects as far as possible in accordance with the will of the Legislature but would not be removable by its vote. In other words the Government of India recommended a semblance of Dyarchy without however, any real control being given to the Legislature even to a limited extent. The Bombay Government suggest a more real dyarchic plan under which control over the Amry, Foreign Affairs, and Indian States would be vested either in the Viceroy or Executive Councillors not responsible to the Legislature, "all other subjects being handed over to Ministers responsible to it." The Government think that "even among the most advanced sections of Indian politicians it is admitted that, for the present at any rate, the reservation of the Army, Foreign Affairs and the Indian States is unavoidable and that they would be prepared to accept these reservations, so long as they obtain the control of the other Departments of the Central Government." We would only say on this that the view was till recently held by the less advanced politicians in the country and that much water has since flooded down the Ganges.

Of special interest to the people are reasons urged by the Bombay Government why all subjects other than those mentioned above should be transferred to responsible Ministers. The Government's views are as follows: It may be objected that in the present political termoil in the country the transfer of the Home Department to a Minister responsible to the Assembly would be risky, and similarly that the transfer of the Finance Department would lead to so great a loss of confidence among the investing public as to endanger the financial stability of India. The Government of Bombay, however consider that any risks that may be involved in the transfer of these departments to responsible Ministers must be faced to put into effect the spirit underlying the reforms. It has to be remembered also that the Commission themselves have agreed to entrust to responsible Ministers in the provinces the departments of Law and Order and Finance. The Ministers who are in charge of Law and Order in the provinces will have to face the responsibility of actually dealing effectively with civil disturbances to a far greater extent than the Home Minister at the Centre will have to do. "The provincial Fianance Ministers will have to administer the provincial revenues which, in the aggregate do not fall far short of the central revenues. If such responsibilities are to be entrusted to provincial Ministers responsible to their Legislatures, it seems an anomaly that the same responsibilities at the Centre should not be entrusted to Ministers responsible to the Central Legislature." These views are an effective reply both to the Commission and the Government of India, neither of whom would transfer Law and Order and Finance at the Centre to responsible Ministers.

It is not difficult to see that the arguments urged by the Bombay Government in favour of transferring Law and Order and Finance may with slight modifications be urged in support of granting complete Dominion Status in the immediate future. Dr. Sapru made it clear at the very first plenary session of the Round Table Conference that "India was determined to achieve the status of equality with the other three members of the British Commonwealth." We do not know if he added the word "immediately". But Mr. Jayakar rather understated than overstated the truth when he remarked that "if India got what she wanted to-day she would be satisfied with many things which would not satisfy her six months hence." It is a pity however that Srijuts Sapru and Jayakar believe that India will get what she wants to-day through the Conference. It was supposed that, though prepared to go to London on trust, they would not participate in the work of the Conference unless they were assured at the outset by the British Government that the work of the Conference was to evolve a scheme of full Dominion Status with a few voluntarily accepted safeguards. No such assurance has been given so far nor do these two "delegates" seem to have definitely demanded such an assurance as a condition precedent to their further co-operation. Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. N. C. Kelkar have cabled to them "to claim their right to move in the plenary session a proposition about Dominion Status for India" The right to move any proposition "about Dominion Status may be readily conceded by Mr. MacDonald, who may not, however, commit himself or his Government to any scheme of Dominion Status. It remains to be seen whether our Liberal friends will be satisfied with the opportunity to talk and move propositions or will accept the advice of Messrs Lalji Naranji and Kelkar "to return by the first boat available" back to India.

WARNED IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin's invitees to the Oval Table 'Tamasha' are suffering the discomfiture of finding that in London itself their thoroughly unrepresentative character is being exposed. At a dinner held under the auspices of the Gandhi Society to celebrate Diwali and Id, two of the British guests who participated in this function emphasized this fact. Dr. Walsh, an old friend of the British Premier, who, it will be recalled, reprimanded him in an "Open Letter" in the "New Leader" over his 'volte face' regarding self-determination for India, paid a tribute to the non-violent character of the Indian movement. Mr. John Paton, editor of the "New Leader", showed how clearly he had seen through the R. T. C. farce, when he said that the Conference "had no right to speak for India." The Indian people, Mr Paton remarked, "would justly repudiate any agreement not based entirely on self-determination." Lord Irwin's squabbling "delegates" must realise that even in London a body like the Independent Labour Party sees clearly enough what they choose to ignore, the distressing fact that they will not be able "to deliver the goods". One significant fact about the Gandhi Society's dinner deserves special mention. It celebrated the Diwali and the Id together, the Imam of the Woking Mosque congratulating the organisers "on establishing in this manner a united front of all Indian religious communities."

IN THE DARK.

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"Nothing has been received to create fears regarding the health of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel", replied Mr. Benn in the Commons on Monday to an interpellation from Mr. Gordon MacDonald. We must presume that what Mr. Benn has "received" departmentally from India regarding the state of Mr. Patel's health is in absolute contrast with the reports published in Indian journals in the Punjab. It will be recalled that a prominent Punjab publicist who was allowed an interview several weeks ago with Mr. Patel in Ambala Jail was the first to give the public an idea of the petty-minded, harrassing restrictions to which the latter was being subjected by the authorities. Then an "incident" occurred against which Mr. Patel is reported to have made an emphatic protest. Since then complaints have appeared in the Press that Mr. Patel's weight has gone down considerably, that he is not receiving adequate medical attention, that no interviews are being allowed to him, that even his correspondence is withheld. How is it that the authorities have not issued a 'dementi' regarding these allegations, while Mr. Benn is kept in the dark about the great public concern in India regarding the state of Mr. Patel's health?

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE.

—:o:—

The policy adopted by the Government of Bombay of "gagging" leaders connected with the Congress organisation, immediately they are released from jail, or when they visit areas where their presence is not relished by officialdom is not only an unwarranted interference with freedom of speech, it is also futile and provocative. On his arrival at Ahmedabad Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was served with an order under Section 144 and Mr. Mahadev Desai was also made its recipient. How does the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who issued the order take it for granted that these two gentlemen were likely "to deliver speeches and addresses calculated to cause disturbance of public tranquility?" Mr. Mahadev Desai after his release from jail has given interviews, has toured about in Gujarat. Has public tranquility been disturbed? Sardar Vallabhbhai spoke in Bombay to an audience of Indian businessmen. We have not noticed that public tranquility was disturbed. This "gagging" method of repression defeats its own purpose, but officialdom with its hide-bound mentality fails to perceive this.

A WRONG VIEW.

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The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court heard on Monday a revision application filed by the Bar Association of Pandharpur against the conviction of a local pleader who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 of the I. P. C. and a further six months under the Salt Act for possessing contraband salt. The question at issue was whether, when a person could be punished under a special law like the Salt Act, he could also be punished in addition under the general sections of the Indian Penal Code. The Oudh Chief Court had held in a case before it some months ago that he could not be so punished. But the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court did not agree with this ruling and dismissed the revision application. The decision will be received with the greatest dissatisfaction by the public. It is hard to understand how abetment of an offence should be awarded a higher punishment than that meted out for committing the offence itself. The Chief Justice observed in his judgment that "an offence by a large number of persons was more serious and therefore its abetment could be properly be punished by the higher sentence provided by the Penal Code." This is hardly convincing, but it leaves the question of the iniquity of punishing an accused both under a special law and under the general sections of the Penal Code, untouched.

IS PICKETING AN OFFENCE ?

—:o:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday sentenced Shrimati Luxmibai Kursondas Jagjivandas and Shrimati Gangoobai Ramdas Khimji to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each and, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment. The ladies were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for "assisting the operations of an unlawful association." The charge against them was not that they were themselves members of an unlawful association, but that by picketing at the Mangaldas Market they "assisted the operations of an unlawful association." Now picketing itself has been declared by the High Court not to be an offence and; in accordance with this ruling, the ladies should have been acquitted. But the Chief Presideucy Magistrate's judgment is virtually a violation of the High Court ruling inasmuch as it makes picketing by persons not belonging to an unlawful association an offence. It is time the Bar Association took up this matter. Will not the High Court itself move in the matter—especially as its own ruling on the subject is concerned?

TILAK MEMORIAL.

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Ever since the selection of a sculptor for the "Tilak Memorial" the Committee entrusted with the work has continued granting him one concession after another. The sketch, model prepared appears not to have justified the inordinate delay. The Committee has done all it could to help the sculptor. And we expect that it will now see to it that the memory of Lokamanya secures its reverence from the best that art can offer. The Committee is, fortunately, in a position to demand that reverence. And, we are sure, it will not rest content with anything except the highest standard. Nothing less than the highest tribute from art could possibly satisfy the public.

HAVELL TO GANDHI.

AN IMPOSSIBLE "IF".

(By KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

I remember, I remember vividly, the feelings with which some years ago the "Mejlis" at Oxford, or was it Cambridge, received Mr. E. B. Havell's description of Mahatma Gandhi as a "Nero." That lurid term has not been forgotten. Nor have the pioneering work and initiative behind the irrepressible zeal which prompted the violent epithet have been forgotten. That is why Havell's epithet has been forgiven. That is why Havell has been forgiven for many of the irresponsible moods and uninformed statements which he, time and again, communicates for the information, instruction and guidance of those who have been working for the future of Indian art. The fact is indisputable that, except for Havell, the character of the agencies which obstruct perpetually the path of the advancement of Indian art would have for long remained unexamined and unexposed. Havell has not been less clear than outspoken in his analysis of the problems of Indian art. Havell has detected the "fatal blunder of bureaucratic Empire builders." He has known, first-hand, the devitalising effect of "departmentalism." And, as he says in the current number of "Indian Affairs," the responsibility for the decay of Indian art and craft is due, "very largely, to direct administrative action." Havell knows also that it has "laid a boycott upon the master-builder and his craft."

"ENGLISH EDUCATED".

Havell was also one of the first to detect and rightly, ridicule the weaknesses, follies and the denationalised mental habits and predilections of what he, rightly, calls the "English-educated." He, along with Dr. A. Coomarswamy, helped to re-educate the educated. The process continues, has to be continued. Unfortunately, it is not yet complete. The text-book "economists" and "educationists" who deal in imported ideas and the money-changers, amusing themselves as "financiers," as well as the class, gifted with little or no technical knowledge or competence, of profiteering parasites who assume the privileges and functions of "industrialists," have left the fundamentals of national economics untouched, unexamined, to re-educate the educated. The close, inalienable, inter-relation between, art education and culture and economics and industry has been yet beyond their repressed, if not enslaved, perceptions. The vocational education, the technical competence and skill, implied in the priceless, irreplaceable, designs, colour, carving, texture, of innumerable textiles, metal-ware, building and home art-crafts that the country has acquired after centuries of national traming and instruction and experiment are not yet an "industrial" or an "economic" asset! They are no concern of the "educationists." And, they are, certainly, inaccessible to the profiteering "industrialists" innocent of all technical knowledge and in sight. So that, the future of Indian art and art-crafts is still a national "sentiment" when it is not a luxury. It is not yet a proud national, industrial, asset. It may be on ceremonious occasions, displayed and, on occasions, fondled.

THAT DOPE.

The alleged followers, friends and admirers of Havell have, without exception, exploited the "sentiment" for the last thirty years or so with uniformly sickening sentimentality. They have supplemented the "departmental" with the sentimental dope. They have gone no further. They have, consistently, avoided the trouble and the risk. They have fostered "indiscriminate adulation," the "copious libations of exuberant verbiage." And, the trade in Indian "antiques" thrives. Equally prosperous is the trade in books written out of books written by "authorities" abroad and written for bookworms at home to talk books. With them, the past is ever present. And, the present and the future always conveniently and profitably absent. Writers and itinerant bards, of the type and mentality of, say, Sjt. O. C Gangoli or Dr. J. H. Cousins have exploited the sentimental strain to the point of exhaustion They have seldom realised, much less understood, the problems difficulties and obstacles against which, say, Syts. Asit Haldar, Dev Prasad Chaudhury, Mukul Dey or Promod Kumar Chatterji have struggled or are struggling.

LONDON "INTERESTS".

They have made no organised effort hitherto to understand, define and solve the day-to-day educative problems of Indian art And, when an organised attempt was made they failed to understand its implications or import-

(Continued on page 8).

THE SCIENTIFIC CONTROL OF COTTON.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEXTILE TECHNOLOGIST

(By B. B. JOSHI.)

The employment of textile technologists in the selling department is of the utmost importance. It is a known fact that a salesman who would understand the cloth not only from the market point of view but from the manufacturing point of view also would be a real asset to the firm when the prices are influenced by world wide competition and not only by the desire of the owner or the salesman. The selection of samples ought to be such that they would remain in the market, retaining the price for a longer period. Before an attempt is made to manufacture such cloths a technical salesman with good market experience would be in a position to submit to the manufacturer of the concern full data, such as settings of cloths, required minimum strength, peculiarities in texture of cloth if any, and when the cloth is manufactured he should also be in a position to discuss the technical mistakes, if any, with the mill executives, thus helping to a very great extent the manufacturer of the concern.

NECESSITY OF TRAINED SALESMEN.

Of course salesmanship is a quality which is not found in every man but salesmanship in its proper form, backed up by technical and general knowledge would be of the greatest use in solving the intricate problems that arise every day regarding the manufacture and marketing of samples This problem confronts daily cotton mills, as the standard goods cannot be sold at remunerative prices. Without such trained salesmen it is not possible to fix certain standards of yarns and cloths as the basis over which prices of other similar goods can be fixed from time to time for the real interest of the buyer, thus giving less chances to manufacturers to cheat the public by introducing a lower quality of cloth which would be made to appear better either due to some finish or due to different setting than some other current good variety in the market.

LESSON FROM JAPAN.

The selling organisation of the cotton mills of Bombay is not very efficient. The Indian Tariff Board have also shown their dissatisfaction regarding this part of the Bombay Millowner's organisation. India has yet to produce an organisation like the "Sampin exchange" of Japan at Osaka, where the standards for dealing in yarns have been fixed. 20s Kingyo mark (Gold fish) being the basis adopted. Every few months the standard quality of yarns of different companies are examined and their discounts or premiums "off and on" the standard are fixed. In cases of differences of opinions or in arbitration, the "Sampin exchange" possesses apparatus for testing yarn and cotton scientifically. (For further information reference may be made to "Cotton industries of Japan and China" by Arno Pearse). Such an organised effort means the proper fixing of the prices according to the quality of the product in the interest of the consumer. The business methods are also simplified and made easy. With the establishment of such an organisation the employment of technical men should be extended in all branches of textile trade.

COSTING PROBLEMS.

Costing of a cloth is priliminary to its selling. Both are related with one another. A technical salesman would easily understand the problems of costs which vary with different cloths requiring different treatment and processes. Costing department in Bombay cotton mills has not received the attention it deserves. The methods of arriving at a particular cost price of cloth have to be earnestly tackled when the question of reorganisation of a cotton mill comes up. It some-times happens that a mill may be producing certain varieties and selling in the market at a price which would be much less than the actual cost price due to some faulty process adopted in costing. Men in charge of costing should be well acquainted with the peculiarities of a sample of cloth whose cost is to be determined and co-operation of such men with salesmen would be truly beneficial to the cotton mills.

(To Be Continued).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Cold Douche.

Lord Delamere and his deputation of white settlers from Kenya, who had gone to England to represent to the Colonial Secretary the hardships from which white interests would suffer in case the policy advocated in the White Paper on East African development recently issued by the MacDonald Government were put into operation, are returning to Kenya. Have they received a cold douche? How is it that they have not waited to put their case before the Joint Committee on East African Affairs, which Parliament is appointing. The Kunzru deputation is in London to state the case for the Indian community in Kenya. Perhaps, Lord Delamere and friends hope that the British Imperialist Press will be their best support. Theirs must have been a hopeless job so far as influencing the Labour Government is concerned. A Nairobi journal, "The Times of East Africa", laments: "It would seem, their (the Delamere deputation's power to influence the Imperial Government has not been as great as some authorities would have a believe."

Agriculturists' Distress.

In his speech at the third annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of the Chamber, made a clear and comprehensive survey of the present economic situation in India and the effects thereon of recent political events in the country. With a wealth of figures he showed that the prices of agricultural produce in India had gone down to an abnormally low pitch and that the agriculturists' loss on this account might well be estimated at about 450 crores. He specially deplored the fact that, while the agriculturist had to-day to sell his wheat at a price which was economically much below his cost of production Australian wheat continued to be allowed to be dumped here in enormous quantities. It is doubtful how far the belated reduction of freight on certain railways can mitigate the distress of the ryot.

No Scare.

Referring to the allegation of some non-Indians that recent political events in India had crippled Indian industries, Mr. Walchand repudiated the suggestion emphatically. He claimed on the other hand that the Swadeshi movement, which was the offspring of the general political campaign in India, had given a fillip to several industries "which can be called real Swadeshi". "Even the talk of repudiation or revision of debts", he said, "has not scared away the saner world investors. The June Sterling Loan was oversubscribed in London and is being quoted at a premium, and the October Sterling Loan was over-subscribed in two hours seven in eight times and within 72 hours it went to a premium of 2-1/2 per cent." Investors realise that legitimate debts in India are absolutely safe and if any happen to be revised at all, it would not be done without the approval of recognised international authorities like the League of Nations.

Adjournments in Corporation.

It cannot be denied that recently there have been numerous adjournments of the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation owing to the arrest and conviction of prominent citizens including several members of the Corporation themselves. Despite the adjournments, however, the President of the Corporation protested, their work had not so far suffered. It is perhaps to be inferred that the speeches at the meetings can be and have been shortened without any prejudice to work proper. The President's suggestion is worth being considered that in many cases the House might be adjourned for a few minutes, and for a longer period in cases where important persons were concerned. The Commissioner, however, was neither courteous nor relevant when he insinuated that some people supported adjournments only to earn cheap popularity; just as it would be neither courteous nor relevent to say that some people opposed adjournmen's because they are creatures of Government.

INTRODUCE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CENTRE

"Transfer Of Finance, Law & Order Must Be Risked"

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM OF SIMON PROPOSALS

The following are extracts from the observations of the Government of Bombay on the Simon Proposals. They form a refreshing contrast to the die-hard proposals contained in the Government of India Despatch. The criticisms on the Central Government and the army are trenchant and in fact demolish the case of the Government of India as contained in the Despatch.

"The proposed reconstitution of the Federal Assembly on the basis of the representation of the provinces and other areas according to population will not, it is feared, give a fair representation to the Presidency of Bombay. So far as can be foreseen, by the system of proportional representation, the various communities will enjoy practically the same representation in the Federal Assembly as they have now in the Legislative Assembly. On this point, therefore, the system is acceptable. But the proposal to fix the number of seats to be allotted to each province solely on the basis of population may lead to rather curious anomalies. The population of a province may not really be a fair test of its political or commercial importance. The proposal is to allocate one seat per million inhabitants. On this basis the Bombay Presidency will get 19 seats, taking the figures of the last census, or possibly one or two more, when the next census figures are announced; whereas Bihar and Orissa with a population of 34 millions will get no less than 34 members and the Punjab where the populations is 20½ millions will get at least 20 members. It may conceivably be contended that the Bombay Presidency is no more advanced politically than these provinces are. But it will, it is believed, be readily admitted that so far as commerce and industry are concerned, Bombay surupasses them. The only reference to the possible effects of the new system of electing members to the Federal Assembly on commercial and industrial interests is to be found in the last sentence of the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 143, Vol. II, of the Report in which the Commission say:—

'We have also assumed that the members in each Provincial Council filling special constituency seats (Commerce and Industry, etc.) will be divided between the different communities in about the same proportions as at present.'

"Whether this assumption will turn out to be correct is doubtful. The question, therefore, of proper representation of commercial and industrial interests in this Presidency appear to call for consideration.

The proposal that casual "scancies in the Federal Assembly should be filled by nomination by the Governor is also not accepted. It is likely to be objected to on the ground that it does not assure to the various communities and interests their present proportion of representation. It is suggested that it should be laid down by rule that the new member elected to fill such a vacancy shall be a representative of the community or interest to which the late member belonged.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The proposals for the constitution of the Council of State are accepted subject to the following suggestions:—

(a) that the Governor-General should consult the Governor before nominating representatives of this Presidency:

(b) that the proportion between nominated and elected members should be modified by increasing the elected element; and

(c) that to ensure that suitable members may be available for the Upper House under the system of indirect election the qualification for membership of the Council of State should be raised. On the Commission's recommendation suggesting the representation of Bombay City on the Council of State by two members representing Commerce, the opinion of the Local Government is divided.

VICEROY TO CONTROL ARMY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"The Government of Bombay are unable to accept the proposals for the constitution of the Central Government contained in this chapter. The Commission recognise that it is necessary that the Central Government should be a strong one. But it appears very doubtful whether their proposals will really bring about such a result. The Government of Bombay are of opinion that in lieu of the constitution suggested by the Commission, a more appropriate form of constitution for the Central Executive and one which will probably go further to satisfy Indian aspirations may be to have a constitution under which the Army, Foreign Affairs, Indian States and existing External Debt will be put directly under the Viceroy and administered by him, the power to raise new loans resting with the Government of India while all other department will be transferred to Ministers responsible to the Federal Assembly. The main objection to such a constitution would be the difficulty in arranging for the proper representation of Military and Foreign Affairs in the Legislatures. Without such representation these departments would be likely to suffer, both financially and otherwise. An alternative will be to have a true dyarchical constitution under which the Army, Foreign Affairs and Indian States would be entrusted to Members not responsible to the Assembly, all other subjects being handed over to Ministers responsible to it. It is difficult to say which of the above forms of constitution will be most in accordance with Indian sentiment. It is considered that even among the most advanced sections of Indian politicians it is admitted that, for the present at any rate, the reservation of the Army, Foreign Affairs and the Indian States is unavoidable and that they ould be prepared to accept these reservations so long as they obtain the control of the other departments or the Central Government.

TRANSFER MUST BE RISKED

"It may be objected that in the present political turmoil in the country the transfer of the Home Department to a Minister responsible to the Assembly would be risky, and similarly that the transfer of the Finance Department would lead to see great a loss of confidence among the investing public as to endanger the financial stability of India. The Government of Bombay, however, consider that any risks that may be involved in the transfer of these departments to responsible Ministers must be faced to put into effect the spirit underlying the Reforms. It has to be remembered also that the Commission themselves have agreed to entrust to responsible Ministers in the provinces the departments of Law and Order and Finance. The Ministers in charge of Law and Order in the provinces will have to face the responsibility of actually dealing effectively with civil disturbances to a far greater extent than the Home Minister at the Centre will have to do. The provincial Finance Ministers will have to administer the provincial revenues, which in the aggregate, do not fall far shot of the central revenues. If such responsibilities are to be entrusted to provincial Ministers responsible to their legislatures it seems an anomaly that the same responsibilities at the Centre should not be entrusted to Ministers responsible to the Central Legislature. I am to add that one Honourable Member dissents from the proposals made above and considers that the recommendations of the Commission regarding the Central Executive should be accepted as they stand.

CONTROL OVER PROVINCES

"The proposals regarding the Central control over the Provinces in the Report are accepted by the Government of Bombay with one dissentient subject to the suggestion that item (2) (matters which may in the opinion of the Governor-General, essentially affect the interests of any other part of India) and item (6) (safeguarding of Imperial interests) need further definition.

"In the exercise of its control by the Centre care will have to be taken to avoid any action which might antagonize the Provincial Ministry and put it at variance with the Governor. Similarly there should be no suggestion that a Minister responsible to a Provincial legislature is in any way bound to carry out orders of a responsible Minister at the Centre in his department.

PACE OF INDIANISATION MUST BE ACCELERATED . . .

"The Government of Bombay are unable to accept the Commision's recommendation that the Army in India should be wholly under the control of the Imperial Government and that, independently of the forces controlled by the Imperial Government, the Government of India in co-operation with the Central Legislature, might consider the particability of organising a purely Indian military and naval force. In the present financial condition of India, the organisation of a purely Indian army, independently of the Imperial forces, is impracticable; and the Commission's recommendation, if carried out, would only have the effect of making the organisation of a Dominion army able to undertake the defence of India, independently of the Imperial army, and the consequent attainment of full Dominion Status an impossibility. The Government of Bombay consider that Indian sentiment would prefer to see a Dominion army built up under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and that it should remain under his control. It will resent most strongly the suggestion of a superior Imperial army and an inferior Dominion army. The aim, therefore, should be to accelerate the pace of Indianisation in the existing army as far as possible. To fulfill this aim there should be an increased number of military training schools in India and one or more Indian Sandhursts should be established as soon as possible. The field from which candidates for commissioned rank in the army should be taken up should be widened and the age limit for candidates for the schools should be raised. The territorial forces should not be substituted for the regular army, but should remain a part of it and should be developed as far as finance permit.

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T. M. THAKORE & CO., 43 Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

EX-SPEAKER'S HEALTH

"No Ground For Fears," Assures Mr. Benn.

LONDON, November 17.

Mr. Benn told Mr. Gordon MacDonald that nothing had been received to create fears regarding the state of Vithalbhai Patel's health.—Reuter.

MEERUT TRIAL

—:o:—

Bombay C. I. D. Officer's Statement

POLICE ASSAULTED LABOUR LEADERS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Meerut Nov. 17: In the 'Conspiracy' Case to-day the whole time was devoted to the cross-examination of Deputy Inspector Hassan Ali Khan who stated that Unions that had their banners in May Day celebrations Bombay were affiliated to Bombay Trade Union Council. As far witness knew no efforts were made by Labour leaders to settle the dispute between capital and labour. On the contrary general strike was forced on the city. At the beginning of the General Strike at a meeting of the textile workers a Strike Committee was formed.

Witness admitted that at the meeting held on 10/4/1928 accused Miraj kar, Nimbkar and others were assaulted by the police. At the strike meeting held between 16/4/23 and 10/5/23 witness saw Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Ratan Mehta, Mr. Ginwala and others.

Shortly after General Strike commenced picke ing also started He knew the Police Commissioner had issued instructions that two picketers would be permitted in front of each mill. Witness knew a record of each Union was kept in the Bombay C. I. D. Office and witness had his duty to enquire how when and by whom a Union was organised whenever new Union was formed Cross-examination of the Witness not finished when the Court rose for the day.

KING HUSSEIN DEAD.

—:o:—

Sheriff Of Mecca Who Helped Britain

Baghdad.—The death has occurred of King Hussein.—Reuter.

SHERIFF OF MECCA WHO BETRAYED TURKS.

(King Hussein, the report of whose death is wired by Reuter from Baghdad, was the father of King Faisal of Iraq and King Abdullah of Transjordiana. He was the Sheriff of Mecca when Arabia was under the Turks. During the Great War he sided with Great Britain against Turkey. He was ousted from his post by Sultan Ibn Saud.)

MULJI JETHA MARKET

—:o:—

To Remain Closed

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon. The proceedings were "in camera."

It was resolved that the original resolution of the general body regarding the closing of the market should stand.

Th emembers present were in no mood to alter the original resolution. Some of them expressed their disappointment at the speeches delivered by the King and the Prime Minister at the opening of the Round Table Conference at the Government of India despatch.

ALL GADAG LADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Total Arrests Number 56

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Nov. 18.

Dr. L. M. Umachgi and Sjt. S. R. N. Kulkarni, pleader, Sjt. Narayan Vaidya, "Dictator" and Sjt. Boodappa Trilapuri, all leaders of Gadag were sentenced yesterday. The first two to 3 months' S. I. last two to six months' R. I. for taking part in 'Jawahar Day" meeting. Five volunteers were arrested at Bankapur forest satyagraha and some were arrested at Haveri for the same. The total arrests number 56.

POONA DICTATOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Rush To Be New Dictator

(From a Correspondent)

POONA CITY, Nov. 18.

Sjt. Jedhe, Congress Dictator was arrested to-day in connection with "Jawahar Day". There was rush of men for the dictatorship. Sjt. Shivran Kelker is nominated. Sangli celebrated "Jawahar Day" Sjt. Gadgil presiding. Most of important places in Satara and Poona districts observed it according to Congress instructions.

NEW TRIBUNAL FOR NEW CONSPIRACY CASE

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

It is understood that Mr. Blacker, Sessions Judge, Lahore, Mr. S. L. Saleem, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Gangaram Soni, retired Sessions Judge, will be appointed as the Commissioners to the new tribunal for trying the new conspiracy case.—A. P.

NOTICE TO QUIT

—:o:—

Threat To Tobacco Merchants

EXCISE SUPERINTENDENTS CIRCULAR.

Fourteen wholesale Tobacco Merchants have received the following notice signed by the Superintendent of Excise, Tobacco Department. The circular is hartal declared on the 12th inst. believed to be the sequel of the as a protest against the Round Table Conference.

No. T/1907.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12, 1930.

.....Tobacco Warehouse man is requested to state why he or his Mehta did not attend the Warehouse on the 12th instant and pass out tobacco as usual.

The undersigned has strong reason to believe that the Warehousemen have jointly declared a "hartal" which is in contravention of the conditions under which they have been granted Government Warehouse.

As these "hartals" lead not only to a dislocation of the regular working of the Warehouse but are a cause of much inconvenience and loss to retail dealers, and are being repeated frequently .....is informed that if he continues to be a party to such acts he will on the usual one month's notice, be asked to vacate the Warehouse, at present occupied by him and remove his stock of tobacco from the Warehouse.

Sd/-U. Dias, Superintendent of Excise, Tic Tobacco Department.

CONGRESS WORKERS ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Released Worker Rearrested

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Mr. Khosla, Additional Sessions Judge, set aside the conviction and sentence to-day against Messrs. Jagannath Ramditta and Lakshminarayan Congress Workers who were sentenced by Montgomery Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 51 each. The prosecution story was that on June 24 last on the occasion of the arrival of Simon Commission the accused despite police ban on demonstration took out a procession at Pakpattan Bazzar. Police asked the processionists to disperse, but they refused. Subsequently accused were arrested tried and sentenced under Sec. 283 I. P. C. The Judge disbelieving the prosecution story acquitted the accused.

Purshotamlal Sondhi, Managing Director "Bandemataram" and nne other were arrested on Sunday night and remanded.

Sjt. Sadhi Pindidas, prominent worker, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, who was released from Multan jail was rearrested.

THIRD DICTATOR OF KARNATAK P. C. C.

—:o:—

Secretary Of Bellary D. C. C Gets 1 Year.

(From Our Correspondent).

BELLARY, Nov. 18.

Sjt. M. Raghavendrarao, second secretary, District Congress Committee has been sentenced to one year's S. I. by the Joint Magistrate of Hospet, now at Bellary. Dr. Shroff of Adoni has been nominated next secretary. Sjt. Vasupalappa of Harapanahalli has been appointed third Dictator of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee.

—:o:—

TWO VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Two volunteers, Laxman Ramji and Bhima Sambaji who were arrested on Monday during the police raid on "F" Ward Congress Office were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and 50 Rs. fine or in default 6 weeks' more.

STOP PRESS

PUNJAB LEADERS ARRESTED

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The police arrested to-night a number of Congress leaders including Lala Dunichand, Pandit K. Santanam and Pandit Thakrudutt Multani. All the last-mentioned three came out of jail recently. It is believed that their arrest is in connection with 'Jawaharlal Day' celebrations.—A. P.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

AT

FRENCH BRIDGE, CHOWPATTY.

Next to Bawastky Lodge.

A crowded programme of music throughout the week, including musical concerts by Profs. Manjikhan and Narayanrao Vyas. Variety Entertainment daily. Watch newspapers columns for announcements.

Sensation In Mangaldas Market

TWO WELL-KNOWN DESH SEVIKAS ARRESTED.

Sentenced To 4 Months S. I. And Fined Rs. 100

MARKET OBSERVES HARTAL AS PROTEST

There was a sensation in the Mangaldas Market on Tuesday morning at the arrest of two well-known Desh Sevikas belonging to respectable families. Mrs. Laxmiben Kishandas Jagmohandas, wife of the grandson of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, owner of the Mangaldas Market, and Mrs. Gangooben Ramdas Khimji, wife of a well-known cotton merchant, were picketing Mangaldas Market at about 11 a.m. when they were arrested by Sub-Inspector Burjorji.

They were placed at noon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused did not participate in the proceedings. Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of an eye-witness, drew attention of the court that the accused did not molest anybody. The Magistrate, however, did not wish to hear Dr. Daruwalla as the accused did not defend themselves. Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, also pointed out to the court that the cloth merchants had no objection to their shops being picketed.

Sergeant Young gave evidence for the prosecution said that he saw the accused picketing a shop at the Mangaldas Market. They were appealing the shopkeepers to close their shops.

His Worship framed charges against the accused under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. and sentenced them to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

Mr. P. Goodino Advocate, requested the court to give the accused "A" class, in view of their high social positions which His Worship promised to consider.

MARKET OBSERVES HARTAL.

The Mangaldas Market was closed as a mark of honour to the arrested pickets.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

For Distributing Leaflets

Three Congress volunteers who were arrested while distributing leaflets asking people to withdraw their deposits from Post Offices at the Chinchbunder Road Post Office were placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Tuesday charged with assisting the operations of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which has been declared unlawful.

They were: Bajirao Narsingrao, Shankerram Krishna and another.

On the evidence before the Court the Magistrates sentenced the first and the last accused to four months hard labour. Shankerram Krishna the second accused was given six months R. I.

5 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED FOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

The following volunteers were arrested on Tuesday at the Chinch Bunder Post Office:—1. Baji Rao. 2. Hari Singh. 3. Vishvanath.

Another volunteer Suryakant Madhavrao was arrested at the Memon Mohalla for foreign cloth picketing.

The Office of the "F" Ward Congress Committee raided on Monday and the following two volunteers who happened to be on the guard duty were arrested. Great demonstrations from the public followed. Their names are:—1. Sima Shambhaji. 2. Laxman Ramji.

The following two arrests were made at the Lady Jamshedji Road and Kalbadevi Road Post offices:—

1. Mahadevsingh Pratapsingh;
2. Sitaram Babaji.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

—:o:—

"C" Word Congress Office Raided.

—Two volunteers were arrested while picketing the shop of Spinner & Co., on Monday. They are Dhondu Tukaram and Nuke Kaula.

Govardhan P. was arrested while picketing the godown of Ralw Bros.

Three volunteers, Pandya V. Kerson Mitha, and Chotalal J. were arrested while distributing handbills in front of the Chinch Bunder Post Office, and Shivram Vithoba Atre was arrested on the same account in front of the Lady Jamshetji Road Post Office.

Mr. Purushurinath Potdar who was arrested for distributing leaflets at the Lady Jamshedji Road Post Office on Friday was sentenced to-day to 4 months' R. I. by Mr. Jangalwala.

Messrs. Kanji Ratilal Modi and Hirji Devji Joshi were arrested on Monday for distributing leaflets at the Kalbadevi Post Office.

Mr. Gopalrao Gole who was arrested on Sunday in the 'E' Ward for joining a procession was sentenced on Monday to seven and a half months' R. I. Mr. S. G. Sawant who also was arrested Sunday for the same reason is sentenced on Monday to 7 months' R. I. in 'C' Class.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

The 'C' Ward Congress Office in the Dadisheth Agiari Lane was raided by 4 Sergeants, 5 Police and the Inspector Mr. Gole. The doors were closed; so they were broken open by the Sergeants. On entering it was found that there was nothing in the room beyond a sign board, and a national flag. At the same time another Office at Fanaswadi also was raided.

—:o:—

GHATKOPER'S FIRST DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Airman Kabali's Young Brother Succeeds Him

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 18.

The first "dictator" of the Ghatkopar Village C. Committee Mr. Devchand Bhagwanji Shah was convicted on 17-11-30 by Kuria Magistrate under Section 17 (1) of Cr. L. A. Act and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/1 or in default once month's further imprisonment. He is put in "B" Class. In the course of his parting message, he exhorts all persons to carry out the message given by Mahatma Gandhiji. All brothers and sisters should not use any article on any occasion except Swadeshi. They should carry out the instructions of Mahatmaji for Carding and Spinning and to wear and induce others to wear Khadi. I am quite confident you all villagers of Ghatkopar, will act accordingly."

SECOND DICTATOR APPOINTED.

Sjt. Narandas Meghji (younger brother of the airman Kabali) has been appointed as second Dictator. He is only 20 years old.

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi Concern

YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY.

Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents :—

SAPAT & CO.,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. 2.

Main Road, NASIK. — — — Ravivar Peth, POONA

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 18.
Chinkoa, Lamb, Java.
Arabia, Singhiro, Java.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Gogra, Williamson Calcutta.
C/Paris, Miller, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 19.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Karachi
Howra, Warden, Calcutta.
Karapara, McLean, Durban.
Bankura, Darkee, Busreh.

LOADING.
Nov. 18.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails a general cargo a 151 passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

—S.S. Karapura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Karapara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chinkca, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.—

S.S. Arabia:—The M. Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Howra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Howra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 15.

S.S. Mantua for London:—2,009 cwts. myrabollum, H. Bhagwandas 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M. Bhuta & Co.:— 1,000 cwts. linseed, C. Bapubhai.

For Marseilles:—10,000 cwts. groundnuts, L. Drufus & Co.: 2,000 groundnut seed, M. Bhuta & Co.

S.S. California for Glasgow.—14 bales wool raw, T. Manekchand; 10 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation.

For New York:—50 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahamkiram Co.

S.S. Kondaktrk for Hamburg:—4,000 cwt. groundnut kernals, K. M. Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C. Bapubhai; 55 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner Co.

For Rotterdom:—200 cwts. casein, M. Gurabdas & Co.: 8,000 cwts. groundnut kernels, 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 220 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Antwerp:—1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 1,000 cwts. linseed, C. Bapubhai.

For Amsterdam:—200 cwts casein, M. Gurabdas & Co.

S.S. Genova for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.: 165 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Naples:—220 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. City of Venice for Philadelphia:—136 bales goat skin, Deccan Trading Co.; 339 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.

S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

S.S. Boruco Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, H. Nansey & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 221 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 300 Bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 30 bales cotton raw, Kalak & Co.; 255 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

For Shanghai:—346 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, B. Ladha Co.

For Moji:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagasaka:—100 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

S.S. Clan Macbide from Manchester, Agents J. Finlay & Co.:—25 cases cotton yarn; 10 cases cotton p. goods; 510 cases machinery; 20 cases paper; 50 cases woodware; 15 cases newspaper; 79 b'dle plates; 200 dm. disinfectant fluid; 39 dm. lub oil.

From Glasgow:—9 cases cottons; 483 cases whisky; 35 cases wine; 15 cases paper; 840 cases beer; 180 cases newspaper; 140 cases nails; 200 b'dle tubes; 141 b'dle pitties; 117 b'dlle joists; 75 dms. coal pitch.

From Toway:—1,618 bags China clay.

From Liverpool:—88 cases cotton p. goods; 55 cases candles; 33 cases preserves; 112 cases cement sheets; 60 dms. colour; 471 dls. paint; 105 cases washing blue; 58 cases cases boot protectors; 100 cases newspaper; 104 cases cells. 250 coils wire; 32 cases axles; 40 cases e'ware; 62 cases cisterns; 111 cases flats; 73 dms. chemicals; 40 dms. disinfectant fluid.

S.S. Ellora from Kalludm, Agents M. M. & Co.:—60 pecs. ivory; 28 cases tiublates; 176 bags potatoes; 133 bags cloves; 259 bags mohogo wood; 883 bales cotton.

S.S. Jalapalka from Calcutta, Agents S. S. N. Co.:—520 ton coal; 81 cases medicine.

From Coconada:—250 bags copra cakes.

From Tuticorin:—100 bags sugar; 77 bags tea; 25 bags surna leaves; 625 bales cotton.

From Cochin:—367 bags coir rope.

—From Ponani:—61 jottas coir yarn; 154 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—140 bags cocoanuts.

—From Calicut:—49 bags copra; 77 jottas coir yarn; 329 jottas coir rope; 33 jottas coir fibre; 25 cases soap.

S.S. Yomachichy from Freemantle, Agents L. Edwards:—18 231 bags wheat; 280 bags peas; 100 balss sandal wood.

From Brisbane:—13 b'dle sandal wood.

HAVELL TO GANDHI.

(Continued from page 6.)

ance. Naturally, they failed to take adequate advantage of the opportunity. They acted exactly like the India Society, the conservative group of "friends" of Indian art in London whose interest in Indian art is almost a vested interest, which went back and disowned its own resolution passed at the Conference on Indian Art at Wembiy. The visit of the Society's secretary remained in India and for Indians a "private" or rather a secret mission. He could meet purdah-wise, the secretariat officials. He could not renounce the veil for the benefit of Indians.

THE REASON.

If Mr. Kennedy North, the Queen's artist, misunderstands his mission in India, if Sir Edwin Lutyens, the builder of the Cenotaph and one of the foremost of British architects awarded a medal in America, feels the unwelcome presence of the P. W. D. in India, if Mr. Lanchester, Mr. Herbert Baker, Mr. Ritcher were inclined to speak about and discuss their interest in Indian art in purdah conferences with officials in India, if neither Mr. Havell nor Sir John Marshall can do anything to arouse the India Society, if Mr. Havell cultivates the incredibly reactionary belief that the discussion of the advancement of Indian architecture "has been only possible in England," if he cannot persuade those who, like Sjts. Gangoli and Cousins keep on for the last thirty years uttering "academic recipes" and sentimental cant, to face the situation and cultivate live contact with its unpleasant realities, finally, if he cannot persuade them to provide him with dispassionate, impartial, information about the rapidly changing conditions of art in India, there must be an obviously solid reason. That solid reason has remained solid enough to defy the far-sighted aspirations of successive Governors in the U.P., in Calcutta and in Bombay.

BIG "IF".

"The Modern Review" knew it instinctively.' It registered a manly protest against the Government grant to the "Oriental" society and to the "Rupam." Another example of persistent protest against official blandishments, encroachment, interference and repression has been on record in local journals and proceedings of the Legislature of the Bombay Presidency. Both these protests have remained unnoticed by the fraternity of the loud-speaking "friends" of Indian art inside and outside India. Says Mr. Havell:—"If Mr. Gandhi and his followers had been given full scope in art instead of in politics, would they have found something more interesting and useful than the making of illicit salt?" Mr. Havell and his followers have for over a quarter of a century tried the joke. And, he knows from first-hand experience that his big "if" is an impossible "if." He has written volumes to prove "the fatal blunder of bureaucratic Empire builders." Only, his post-Victorian but pre-War mind and information lead him to the genteel "Indian unrest" which could be, it was thought, pacified by polite diplomacy and occasional tact. That is why he cultivates yet the belief that the result is still the process, in the making. He says that "departmentalism" has been "provoking an explosion."

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CALCUTTA.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 15/16 Nov/Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278¼
Banks Buying T T 277⅞
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 138
Banks Buying 60 Days 135½
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 88 7/8
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 9 16 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 17th inst.
London/Paris 123.65 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 3/4 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 15th inst. £4-5-1 1/4 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/4 15th inst. 16 11/16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 5/8 15th inst. 36 1/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 p. c. 15th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/8 p. c. 15th inst. 2 3/8 p. c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p. c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call. 2 1/2 p. c. 3 Mos 3 1/2 p. c. 6 Mos 4 1/4 p. c. 12 Mos 4 p. c.
Tone:—Stadier.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/9
4 pe rcent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/9
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/3
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 101/6
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/14

FORWARD RATES.
2nd December settlement.
3-1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/4 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 p. c.
Bank of England rate 3 p. c.
Call Money 2-1/4 p. c.
One Month 3 p. c.
Three Months 3-1/4 p. c.
Six Months 4 p. c.
Tone of Money market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Tone of Silver. Steady. China sold. India bought.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

Dull And Featureless.

OPERATORS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Operators are awaiting fresh development and are doing nothing. All attempts to raise prices are meeting with premature collapses as higher prices attract increased hedge selling. Trade is unwilling to follow advances and although peak of the movement of the new crop is over, there is too much cotton held by farmers. There is no material improvement in the cotton textile trade and the consumption is keeping below normal level. The market closed irregular at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a 4 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 10.72c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet. There was only a small turnour of business and the market closed at a decline of 1 point to rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.06 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 1 point and Egyptian futures closed at a decline of 6 to 3 points.

WHAT AILS COTTON PRICES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state as under:—

"With regard to economic conditions, mail advices stage" Taxation is generally considered to be the measurement of any nation's prosperity and such prosperity is weighed by the values of all the agricultural commodities. Thus a fair return received by the agriculturists represents the purchasing power for manufactured goods. Viewing from this standpoint, the present prices of all commodities are below the average prices of 1914 whilst the unproductive Government expenditure stands at post-war scale. Unless this gulf is bridged between the unremunerative prices of all commodities and ever increasing unproductive post-war Government expenditure, no ready-made economic solution can increase the purchasing power of the agriculturists. Now to secure a fair profit for agriculturists, political stability is essential. With political stability combined with a correct currency and exchange policy, much of the capital now idle and out of trade, should attract to commodities and thereby relieve the present depression. No doubt, in some of the commodities, there has been an overproduction but can anybody say the present World's consumptive capacity has been reduced below the pre-war period? Given political stability and reduction in taxation commensurate with the present values of all commodities, much capital is likely to flow again into the trade to take care of the present so called overproduction and increase consumption in different channels.

In America, Government interference in cotton and wheat has almost scared away the private enterprise and financial difficulties of spinners and consumers remain undiminished. In 1926 a bumper cotton crop was financed and consumed, because when merchants thought the prices were unproductive, large quantities were brought by them and long credits were allowed to spinners. The present policy of Farm Board to advance cheap loans to farmers without simultaneous financial credit to spinners has been the root cause of trade depression in America."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—

Very few outside selling orders. Looks like a fluctuating market without a decided tendency for a while but have no faith in lower prices.

Liverpool.

Cotton small market. Very little offering but spinners demand lacking.

New York January Highest 11.15 (11.00 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 11.06 (10.06 a.m.)

Liverpool Cotton Review:

Spot cotton has been quieter and the future section very quiet. The Bureau Report has had very little further effect.

The intrusion of the Farm Board into the New York market is evidently causing some trouble in the United States, but later news regarding the action of the Board has unsettled this market which remains small and lifeless.

The Egyptian section has also been unsettled.—Reuter.

Manchester Cotton Cloth and Yarns Review: Cloth: Ups and downs in cotton futures did not facilitate business during the week under review and the turnover continues to be very unsatisfactory.

In some directions there has been more enquiry in the latter part of the week, especially from India but workable bids have often been too low. Moderate lots of certain descriptions have occasionally been negotiated on behalf of China. Elsewhere only small scattered business has been done.

Yarns: Enquiry has been fairly well distributed. Although the general turnover is not large, occasional transactions of some importance have been reported.—Reuter.

Reuter's cable: New York 17th Nov: New York market was dull and featureless. Traders adopting a waiting attitude.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 6.17
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 198 eq. 4.49
Difference 168 pts eq Rs. 74
New York May (close) 11.69 eq. 5.84
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 198 eq. 4.49
Difference 135 pts eq Rs. 60
Liverpool-New York:
(At Liverpool close) January 73, May 65 (American points)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 17.

December	10.95—.01
January	11.14—.04
December (New Cont.)	10.96—.01
January (New Cont.)	11.12—.02
March (New Cont.)	11.43—.01
May (New Cont.)	11.69—.02
July (New Cont.)	11.89+.03
Jan. New Closing Range	11.11/11.12
Middling Spot	11.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 17.

December	10.97—.04
January	11.15—.02
Middling Spot	10.72

NEW YORK.
New York, Nov. 17.

New York. 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing.)

Jan. (New Cont.)	11.13
Mar. (New Cont.)	11.43
May (New Cont.)	11.71

New York. Noon Call.

Jan. (New Cont.)	11.13
Mar. (New Cont.)	11.43
May (New Cont.)	11.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 112,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 27,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 43,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 17.

	Opening	Closing.
November		5.82+.01
December		5.86
January	5.93	5.93
February		5.97—.01
March	6.07	6.06—.01
April		6.10—.01
May	6.19	6.18
June		6.22
July	6.28	6.28
August		6.31
September		6.34
October	6.38	6.38
November		6.40—.01
Middling Spot		6.06+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.80—.05
Scinde, Fine	4.05—.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.10—.05
Bengal, Good	3.55—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.80—.05
Bengal, Fine	4.05—.05
Oomra, Good	3.75—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	4.05—.05
Oomra, Fine	4.35—.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.45—.05
Broach, Fine	4.70—.05
Broach, Superfine	4.95—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	8.77
December	8.70
January	8.73
March	8.84
May	8.98
July	9.12
September	9.05
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.65

FARM BOARD BUYING WHEAT

—:o:—

Further Decline In Linseed.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Cables received to-day are as under:—

LINSEED

"Crop looks bumper but decline has been too rapid. There are extensive speculative sales on the belief that during next two months heavy crop movement will not allow any rapid advance. Continental demand is largely increasing and some millers think of storing supplies around 10 Cents or under for two years. Taking advantage of financial difficulties, speculators may still force prices somewhat lower but we hesitate to recommend 'short' sales."

WHEAT.

"Wheat Chicago purchase by Farm Board Winnipeg Canadians planting stabilization Wheat at reasonable level'".

METAL QUOTATIONS.

Copper Sheets German.			
3/4 Maunds	54	3	0
1 Maund	54	3	0
1 1/4 Mound	54	3	0
1 1/2 Maund	55	3	0
2 Maunds	54	3	0
Copper Sheets French all weights	54	4	0

STOCKS AND SHARES

SOME SCATTERED BUYING.

Exchange Ratio Rumours.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The market had again witnessed some scattered buying to-day influenced by persistent rumours regarding Exchange Ratio. In the absence of any export trade there is scarcity of offerings of sterling and Banks are not inclined to sell without cover. The scarcity of sterling is gining occasion for rumours. otherwise there seems no truth in possibility of any change in the near future. There was scattered by for speculation. Mill shares which resulted on a rise of about Rs. 5/ to Rs. 10/. Other shares were more or less neglected and registered no change of any importance in the value.

Out of a total of 30.362 shares for delivery through the clearing House of the share market, the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Dyeing	1351
Bundi	2070
Bombay Burma	528
Century	461
Crescent	458
Colaba	425
Fazal	1085
Ind. Cement	630
Kohinoor	757
Nagpur	257
New Great	717
Pearl	536
Swadeshi	310
Tata Steel Or.d	10830
Tata Steel Def.	902
Tata Hydro	2625
Tata Hydro	3763
Tram	2625

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 75, 72 76
Century 242, 41, 42
Colaba 101, 2
Crescent 66, 68
Fazul 373, 78, 77, 78
Indore 325, 23, 25
Madhowji N. 25
Nagpur 385, 38
New Great 138, 41
Pearl 215, 21, 21-14
Simplex 53, 52
Swadeshi 271, 73
Burma 500, 496, 502
Burma 500, 496, 502, 497
Hydro 102, 1-14, 3-2
Deff. 283, 81-14
Ord. 26-2, 10, 2
Bundi 12-8
Indian 167, 70
Katni Ord. 142, 41

MILLS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	290
50	Apollo	3-6-0
10	Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
50	Bom. Dyeing	676/4
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	242/8
500	Centra India P.	452-8
100	Central India	386/4
100	Colaba	102/8
100	Cooria	130
100	Crescent	68/12
250	Currim	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed: Sassoon	70
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-6
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	5/12
250	Fazulbhoy	278/12
100	Finlay	115
1000	Framji Petit	180
100	Gokak	131/14
1000	Hindustan	1550
100	Indore-Malva	325
100	Jamshed Pref:	75
250	Jamshed	15
50	Kastoorchand	11-14
100	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	115
250	Laxmi	900
100	Madhowji	25-0
250	Madras United	310
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	360
50	Mysore	113-12
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	141/4
100	New City	55
250	Pabani	113/12
250	Pearl	221/14
100	Phoenix	300
10	Premier	1-2-0
100	Shapurji	6-2-0
1000	Sholapur	1415
250	Simplex	52/3
100	Swan	110
100	Swadeshi	273/12
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1310
1000	Western	710

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	69-0
50-25	Central	14-8
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	170
500-125	Imperial Contr.	293-12
100-50	India	31/4
5	Union	3 2-6

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12/8
70	Gwalior	76
250	Indian	170
100	Katni 1st P.	93-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	105
40	Katni Df.	615
100	Katni	141/4
10	Punjab P.	9/10
10	Punjab	8/4
100	Shahabad	133-2

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	9-0
15	Jupiter	8/2
15	New India	15
200,100	Oriental	1650
10	Vulcan	5/5

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad	120
1000	Andhra Val P.	1006
1000	Andhra Val.	580-0
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50	Bom. Tram	115/10
1000	Tata Hydro P.	104
100	Tata Hydro	102-8
1000	Tata Power	1020
1000	Tata Power	413/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	770
100	Amritsar Patti	114-8
100	Central Province	87-4
100	Dho. Barramati	88
100	Guzrat	65-8
90	Mandra Bhon.	65
500	Tapti Valley	672/8

MINING.

10	Central India	1-11
10	Shivrajpur	10/4
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	123-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	47-12
30	Tata Steel D.	281/14
75	Tata Steel	26/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	153/12
80	Bom. Uganda	20
250	Bom. Steam P.	196-4
250	Bom. Steam	157-8
50	Bom. Telephone	42/8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3/1
125	Bom. Burma Old	497/8
50	Bom. Burma New	185
100	Ind. Bleaching	108/2
15	Scindia	6-14-6

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 193 for Broach A-M. delivery but vague rumours about Exchange ratio influenced good deal of enquiry at the opening. Trading commenced at Rs. 200/12 and prices hardened to Rs. 202/4 on steady buying in the absence of any selling. The American Cotton markets are subject to some upward reaction and this state discouraged any selling. There is no truth in the rumours of Exchange Ratio coming to 1.5 but scarcity of offerings of sterling is responsible for hardening exchange rate. At the advance Japanese houses sold freely and prices relapsed. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady with quotations unchanged.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. under:—

Broach A-M. 201/4
Oomras D-J. 166/4
Bengal D-J. 140/8

READY COTTON. SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

50	Birla Bros. Nasirabad	154 1/2
50	Do. Vijainagar	153
74	Do. Murtizapur	166 1/2
100	Bruel & Co. Muttra	152
200	Viram Ladha Arvi	170/172
55	Do. Manusa	170
43	G. G. Kesha Pandharkuwada	165
100	Phoenix Mill Aligarh	153 1/2
100	Do. Do.	154
70	Ralli Bros. Arvi	160 1/2
81	S. Joharmal Hinganghat	168
150	Textile Prodak Pandharpur	173
85	Oshman Suleman Arandol	155

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

Broach	190/193
Bengal	143/147
Mathia	153/159
Khandesh	155/160
Akola/Khamgaon	158/163
Nagpur/Wardha	164/172
Barsi/Kurduwadi	155/160
Jalna/Aurangabad	158/163
Nazar/Vambori	153/159
Purna/Parbani	160/165
Khandwa/Sanavad	158/164
Indore/Ujjain	160/172
Miraj/Sangli	217/225
Coompta	212/225
Tirupur/Cambodia	245/267

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

November	143.70—0.50
February	133.10—0.90
March	128.90—1.20

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 142/ per ton.
Filtered Tilseed Oil Ready Rs. 24/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103/ per ton

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

December close at 4 11¼—11d
March close at 5 0 7/8—1d.
May close at 5 2 —1 1/8d
Wheat Chicago Market:
December per bushel dol 73¼ plus 1/2
March per bushel dol 75 plus 2 1/8
May per bushel dol 76 2/8 plus 2 5/8
Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
February 10.70 —40
March 10.85—40

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What the People Say

HELPING SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Will the Millowners Do Their Bit?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although the "Times of India's" publishing, in its to-day's issue, a report to the contrary, the negotiations regarding the scheme of giving "Swadeshi" Mill-made Cloth on credit on the security of foreign cloth to such dealers as cease to deal in foreign piece goods are in progress and are maturing. In this respect I beg to make the following observations through your columns for the information of all those concerned and interested and trust you would kindly give necessary publication to this.

DEALERS' DETERMINATION.

Although in some quarters exaggerated reports regarding merchants' resolve not to submit to the "Congress Zulum" and the continuance of the sale of foreign piece-goods are given prominence, yet there is a growing determination on the part of Piece-Goods Dealers all over the country not to sell foreign cloth and especially in Bombay this determination is remarkable, which fact cannot be denied. In spite of the fact that vigorous efforts are being made to persuade or even to instigate at least some of the dealers to rebel against the Swadeshi Propaganda on one excuse or the other, the dealers seem more inclined to stick to the country's cause instead of yielding to false propaganda. It is therefore clear that they will not sell foreign cloth. Such of them, however, as are not strong enough to bear the rigours of the vow will need the help and welcome the offer of "Swadeshi" cloth to replace their stock of foreign cloth in order to enable them to do some business. The Difficulty of such a dealer, however, is obvious. It is that of the want of fresh capital. He is worth the amount he has already invested and lying locked up in the stock of foreign cloth. He, therefore, rightly expects some help from Swadeshi Manufacturers in the shape of credit which he deserves.

THE SCHEME.

To relieve such dealers of moderate means, a proposal is made to the effect that the "Swadeshi" Millowners should extend credit to them on the terms and conditions already published, namely, (1) the Dealer to pledge not to sell foreign cloth in future; (2) the Dealer to give his stock of foreign cloth in possession of the Millowners or their Selling Agents as security; (3) the Millowners or their Selling Agents to give on credit to the dealer such of their manufacture as may be selected by the dealer to the extent of 70 per cent. of the value of foreign cloth taken possession of from the dealers; (4) the accounts are to be settled monthly, that is to say, the payment in respect of the goods-on-credit sold during each month by the dealer is to be made to the owners immediately after the expiry of that month and fresh goods of the equal value, if necessary, may be taken by the dealer; (5) the agreement is to remain in force until such period as the Congress Boycott on foreign cloth continues; (6) the stock of foreign cloth taken possession of by the owners shall be dealt with in such manner as the Congress may decide and such decision of the Congress shall be binding both on the owners and the dealers; (7) in case of difference of opinion on the carrying out of these terms, the parties shall refer the matter to an arbitration. The word "owners" mentioned in the above terms will mean the Millowners or their selling agents.

THE MILLOWNERS' BIT.

By putting the ban on the sale of foreign cloth, the Congress has created a demand for "Swadeshi" cloth. To meet this demand in all possible ways and satisfactorily is the duty of our millowners. This is also the proper opportunity for our millowners to capture the Indian Piece-foods market and to take care that the dealers are not inclined to go in again for foreign piece-goods. This they can do if they will take advantage of the present tendency of the dealers and offer them help by giving them credit as proposed above. Besides they will also have to improve and keep up the standard quality and correct measurement and they must not keep for themselves a greater margin of profit. It is a well-known fact that such credit is given to the merchants by foreign manufacturers and especially when these foreign manufacturers find that they are losing ground they offer all facilities and help to their customers so that the customers always remain under their obligations and continue to deal in the products of the former even when the latter do not get any margin of profit due to adverse market conditions for such products.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF MILL-OWNERS.

Of our Bombay Millowners, all are not in a sound financial position to offer the above facility. But for this situation they alone are responsible and the present is the opportunity for them to come out of this their plight. Even at some more risk to them if they come forward to meet the proposal, they alone will be the gainers.

INEVITABLE HITCH.

It is obvious that as the Bombay Millowners' Association as a body is formed of mills, recently classified by the Congress into two groups of "Swadeshi" and "Non-Swadeshi" and as the "Non-Swadeshi" group is carrying on interested propaganda there will be a hitch in reaching a unanimous agreement. And "The Times" of India" has already come forward to declare on their behalf that "the Bombay Millowners cannot entertain such an impractiable scheme" and has even gone to the extent of saying that "as a matter of fact no negotiations on the subject are in progress."

NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

Some of the important groups of Millowners with whom I have upto now carried the negotiations have individually declared that the scheme is quite practicable. The question of exporting stocks abroad has not yet arisen. But if it is proposed to do so no difficulty will arise in finding a selling organisation for effecting shipment to foreign countries. In enumerating the insurmountable difficulties in the way of making this scheme a success, the "Times of India," in its own way, points out to the stock of dhotees which will not be suitable to outside markets. But it conveniently chooses to forget that the whole of the stock is not composed of dhotees alone.

STOCKS LANDED AND PAID FOR.

It is very often argued that there is no sense in refusing to allow dealers to sell stocks of foreign cloth which have been landed and paid for. We know, as a matter of common knowledge, that when a poison enters a human body, we take care to see that it does not spread further but is stopped at the point it has risen by tightly fastening the upper portion of the limb. Similar is the case with foreign piece-goods the entry of which hinder the economic progress of this country.

THE WAY OUT.

The merchants are thus sacrificing their all and all. It would be inhuman, however, to expect that they alone should sacrifice every thing when the major portion of the benefit is to go ultimately to Swadeshi Cloth manufacturers. And if these manufacturers, the Millowners, are called upon to share a portion of the sacrifice, it is perfectly justifiable.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTABLE.

There are no doubt some points which will give rise to difference of opinion, but when the millowners and the piece-goods Dealers meet together with a spirit of compromise, an agreement can be easily reached. When such difference of opinion cannot otherwise be settled, a meeting of the representatives of both the millowners and the dealers can be brought about. If "Non-Swadeshi" group of mills obstruct, the "Swadeshi" group will do well to separate themselves. Of course the way is open for the "Non-Swadeshi" group to sign an agreement and get the ban lifted and thus become themselves "Swadeshi."—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge, Nov. 12.

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Cakes you buy have never the same delightful flavour as those baked at home! For home-made foods have that **extra** deliciousness that comes from specially chosen ingredients and baking in small quantities.

And home-made cakes are so much fresher—you can serve them almost straight from the oven!

It is such a simple matter to prepare tempting foods at home with Cocogem as the cooking medium. Unlike most bazaar ghee etc., Cocogem is absolutely pure and wholesome—scientists spent two years perfecting it before ever a single tin was sold. A special process has rendered it tasteless and odourless—it cannot impart a flavour to your cooking nor when used for frying will it transfer the taste of one food to another, no matter how many times it is used.

Experienced housewives everywhere have found that they can get better results with Cocogem—that Cocogem actually *helps* dishes to turn out right!

RECIPE No. 93
Tea Dainties

2 cups flour, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ cup iced water, white of one egg, 1 cup of shredded cocoanut and ¼ cup Cocogem

Sift flour and salt, cut in Cocogem till it looks like crumbs, add water a little at a time, mixing with a knife till the dough cleans bowl of flour and paste, roll out ¼ inch thick. Cut into strips 1 x 5 inches bake in oven till delicate brown, brush with egg white slightly beaten with one tablespoonful water. Sprinkle cocoanut over and return to oven to slightly brown.

Makes two dozen.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book, "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem cooking expert are always at your disposal.

Cocogem

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At a time when the Hindu-Moslem question is exercising the minds of the delegates to the Round Table Conference I may be permitted to make a suggestion for its solution.

It appears from the telegrams that while the Hindu delegates are prepared to satisfy their Mahomedan brethren as regards their claim for adequate representation in the legislature, they do not want to make such provision in the constitution as would perpetuate the existing differences and thus hinder the growth of a united nationality. The stumbling block appears to be the Moslem demand for special electorates. My suggestion is that special electorates be conceded to the Moslems for a fixed period, say, six or ten years according as the lifetime of the legislature is fixed at three or five years, and thereafter special electorates should only be continued if two-thirds of the elected Mahomedan members of the central legislature demand them. If they make such a demand, special electorates should continue for a further fixed period. The merit of this suggestion is that special electorates go if and when Moslems are able to muster two-thirds of the elected members of the central legislature to ask for their retention. If over a third of the Moslem members are satisfied that they can do without special electorates it is arguable taht they are no longer absolutely necessary and that Moslems are confident of holding their own in general electorates with the majority community. If on the other hand the Hindus are not able to convert even a third of the Moslem members to their point of view, it is an indication that no progress has been made in the removal of the distrust between the two communities, and in the absence of a satisfactory alternative special electorates should continue.—Yours, etc.

AL MANEK.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

REDISTRIBUTING INSURANCE RISK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha has appealed to the public to wash their hands clean off foreign Insurance companies and only to support Indian Insurance concerns. The above appeal is in the right direction and if carried out India will save crores. I have to draw attention of the above Sawdeshi Sabha to one matter. It should inquire with our leading Indian Insurance companies whether the risk that they accept is redistricted to Indian Insurance companies or to foreign concerns. From my inquiry I learn that over 7 per cent of the risk is redistributed to foreign Insurance concerns and not divided by our Indian concerns. It is high time that an explanation is given to the insuring public that the redistribution of their insurance is placed only with Indian concerns and not with foreign concerns. The Insurance Association can very well enlighten the public on this very important question.

Yours etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

Nov. 12.

PERSIAN CITIZENSHIP NECESSARY.

In view of the vague reports touching the status of foreigners in Persia which appear in several quarters and with a view to place the public concerned in possession of facts, we give below translation of a portion of a communication made by Mr. B. Azimi, Consul General for Persia in Delhi, to the Persian periodical the 'Hablul Matin' of Calcutta and published in its issue of the 19th August last.

It may be noted that Persia or any other country has a natural right to claim that people from outside who desire to benefit by residence in it, should accept the Persian citizenship. It is obvious that those who are anxious to start a syndicate or come into closer commercial relations with the Persian Government must be prepared to accept the Persian citizenship, if not for themselves at least for those of their agents appointed in Persia on their behalf.

The Consul General, 'inter alia,' lays down:—

"Since formerly a number of foreign nationals acquired property in Persia, exceeding the fixed limit they have been informed through proper channels that they are required to sell the said excess of property to Persian subjects within the period of a year beginning with the 19th of the month of Tir, 1308 and that should they precrastinate, the Persian Government will take steps for the sale of the said property themselves."

The period of one year's notice expired on the 10th of July, 1930.

SUGGESTION TO TRUSTEES OF SANATORIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have come to Bombay as a casual visitor after having a stay at Lonavala and Matheran. I took a round in the Congress Hospital. I found many who have a nervous breakdown or anaemia. Some have dyspepsia. There are also many ex-prisoners—the brilliant youth of India—who have returned home after their imprisonment. Many of them need a change to some health resorts in India.

There are several Sanatoria at Nasik, Deviali, Lonavala, Matheran etc., on the hills as well as many of the sea-coast. There are large bungalows of wealthy Indians in hese places also. If these sanatoria and bungalows be placed at the disposal of the country for a change of 2-3-or 4 weeks for the discharge prisoners and convalescent patients, I am quite sure many of the patients and ex-prisoners who do not get much aid in improving health in the plains and towns would be immensely benefitted and the same youths would be more useful to the country in future.

I, therefore, appeal to the trustees of the several Sanatoria and the owners of the private bungalows to come forth with their offers for such a benevolent purpose and thereby help Indian humanity. I am afraid there are several physical and possibly mental wrecks out of the ex-prisoners and patients and for them a change of a few weeks in better climate and conditions would be an immeasurable benefit. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

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STALIN ARRIVES.

Impressions Of A Journey In Russia.

C. L. writes in 'The New Statesmen'

Eight days it used to take to travel by express train from St. Petersburg to the far eastern port of Vladivostok, upon the Pacific. One had to cross the whole of European and Asiatic Russia—through the Ural Mountains, over the waste lands of Siberia, past the famous Baikal Lake, into Manchuria and the Ussuri Province beyond. It was a new adventure, even for an experienced traveller. And so I found it when, early in 1917, I made the journey. Yet it is the memory of my return which remains. For as the trans-Siberian express rushed back westwards, those flashes of ever-changing scenery which the eye enatched from the carriage window seemed to have lost most of their significance. I had left Petersburg under the old regime; and I was returning, a few weeks later, to an altered order of things. The Revolution had arrived.

We had been removed from the front, my two companions and I, and sent to Vladivostok upon a difficult mission. At the port mountainous dumps of ammunition and war materials, shipped by our allies, had been accumulating for many months. The railways were unable to cope with the carriage of all these consignments, and our orders were that we should organise their transport to the front. The task sounded almost impossible. But, in the meanwhile our journey would provide us with good company and a week's rest. The train, which ran only once a week, was extremely comfortable. It was made up of eight or ten Pulliman cars, divided into small single and double compartments. One car was a restaurant, and in it was a piano. The cooking was excellent and the linen irreproachable.

But it was the fellowship of the passengers that made the outward journey particularly memorable. We soon became a community in ourselves. The restaurant car was naturally our universal meeting place; but after a few days people would go from compartment to compartment, paying calls upon their friends. We were a cosmopolitan trainload; for, at this period of the war, the railway line to Vladivostok was the favourite route of all whose business or service took them to China, Japan, Indo-China or Ceylon—Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, Japanese. Some were taking with them their wives and children. Those of us who were Russians, as soon as we had boarded the train at the Nikolaev Station of Petersburg, felt that we had strayed somehow far from our own country into one of those European hotels, somewhere in Switzerland perhaps, where visitors of every nationality mix freely together. Yet here we were in an express train, fast travelling eastwards. Every night, when dinner was over, the steward would move forward the hands of the big clock in the restaurant car.

EXTRA PASSENGER.

Perhaps one unusual incident of our outward journey is worth recording. Among the passengers was a young artillery captain, going home on leave to his parents in Vladivostok. With him he was taking his wife; and she was an expectant mother. It was a race against Nature—particularly so when it became clear that the train would arrive about one day late. That was not much in a journey of such length, but it was quite enough to upset the young couple's calculations. And so it happened. We all shared in the excitement of that last twelve hours. An American doctor took up his duties at once; and a strange, stout fellow, who was a Russian by birth but lived somewhere in Ceylon, acted as interpreter between the doctor and his patient. A priest was present to console the mother. And the wife of a Frenchman who was a tea-taster produced from her trunks those filmy and mysterious things that are necessary for a new born child. At zero hour the guard of the train exhibited all the calm and dignity of an eyperienced hospital matron. All went well. With what relief did we hear the happy announcement—"girl"! And so the express from St. Petersburg arrived at its destination with an extra passenger. It was known as "the child of the train," and some of us afterwards became its godparents.

REVOLUTION!

By the end of February our small commission had to return to the front. The day of departure arrived, and we found ourselves in the same train once more. Not long before we left there had been a big explosion of shells, which at Vladivostok were negligently dumped in the open spaces of the town. Many said that the explosion was not purely accidental. At that time the political atmosphere was very stormy; yet the lightning of the next few days took most people by surprise. When we were an hour or two away from Vladivostok our train stopped at a little wayside station to pick up another passenger. He took his place in our car and we saw that he was an officer in the Army Engineers. He looked us over carefully; then, in a low voice, he said: "Haven't you heard of it yet?" "What?" we asked. "The Revolution." We had heard nothing and he explained that just before our train had drawn in at the last station a telegram had been received from St. Petersburg. It was apparently the circular message broadcast by the Duma, informing the people of Russia that this body had taken the power into its hands; that the Tsar's Government had fled, and that a Provisional Government was to be formed.

From that moment there was only one subject of conversation in our train. Every station at which we stopped provided us with some fresh sensational driblet of news which had just come over the railway telegraph wires. The Tsar had abdicated, so had the Grand Duke Michael; the Provisional Government had been formed under Prince Lvov, so had that mysterious body, "Soviet," of which nobody could understand the function and significance. Then we heard the decrees of the Provisional Government. Kerensky, the then Minister of Justice, had made it his first business to reprieve all prisoners convicted under the Tsar for political offences. The gendarmerie, the political police, had been abolished. And all the while our train was carrying us nearer to St. Petersburg—nearer to Moscow. The further we moved westwards the more common became the symbols of the distant revolution. Red flags, red buttonholes, more red flags they became as thick as poppies by the roadside. At night they even seemed to sprout up on our engine.

FIRST SWALLOWS.

It was on the third or fourth day of the journey that we began to pass through the wilderness of the Enissei district. To these remote parts the Tsarist Government used to banish political offenders. And when the train began to pull up at a tiny, insignificant station, we at once realised that we were about to see history made. It was to be our duty to pick up the very first political exiles and to bring them back in honour to Russia and the Revolution. Night was already falling. Hurried preparations were being made on board the train. A dark crowd was swelling the little station as we approached. "Who will they be," we asked each other, "these first swallows of the Revolution?" One very popular name was whispered, that of the famous "Grandmother of Russian Revolution," Anna Breschko-Breshkovskaya. We knew that she had been exiled somewhere in this part of Enissei.

The train stopped. The crowd on the platform was agitated. We could hear the murmur of farewell speeches, full of patchos and more vigorous than skilful, made to those who felt that they were at last returning to the realisation of the dreams for which they had paid the price. In the excitement of the crowd one could feel that controlled expectancy which is present in the audience at the first night of a play. "But where," we asked, "is the Grandmother?" And we were told that her place of exile was too far away, and that she had not been able to catch my train. She would be picked up by the next. Our further questions were drowned in the most revolutionary of shouts, for the good-byes were over at last and the departing heroes had entered the train. The crowd broke into the "Marseillaise"—at that time the most revolutionary song known to the people of Russia—and we steamed out of the station.

THE UNKNOWN STATION.

The new arrivals were five in number—three men, a woman and a boy of about seven years old. The compartment which had been prepared for them happened to be the next one to mine. We caught a glimpse of them as the guard ushered them in. But we were disappointed; for their faces were unfamiliar. We had not even seen their photographs. No Lenin, no Savinkoff, no Trotsky—none of the potential Russian Robespierres was here. So we allowed them a reasonable time to settle into their compartment, and then went to make acquaintance with them. One of the men, the woman and the child, we discovered, made up a family. Their name was Kameneff—and the best-informed of us were able to recall it as belonging to a member of the staff of an illegal democratic newspaper, who had been tried and exiled several years before. Our disappointment became a little less intense particularly when it was whispered that his wife was a sister of the famous Trotsky. The name of the second man, Mouranoff, was also recognisable; one could remember having read it in the papers. But the name of the third member of the party was altogether disappointing. Nobody had ever heard of it. The man himself was a tall dark Caucasian, with a bluish-black moustache, and sly, penetrating eyes. He was evidently one of those numerous pawns of the Revolution who would be unknown to all except those few members of his own party with whom he was in immediate touch. To us, at that time, his name conveyed nothing at all. It was simply—Stalin.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN RUSSIA

(BY LORD PENTLAND.)

After knocking about for a week in Moscow, and another week in Leningrad, one is ready to believe almost anything of the Bolsheviks, good or bad. Certainly no one should go to Russia alone unless possessed of some patience and prepared to put up with a measure of discomfort. Of course it is intensely interesting discomfort. There is a thrill at first, as you tackle your rotten eggs in the morning, to feel that you are actually taking part in this great Socialist experiment—but still the eggs are rotten.

I found that several parties of Americans, who are generally susceptible to Communist ideals and good haters of the Tsarist regime, had been badly disillusioned even by the comparatively luxurious treatment which is meted out to foreigners. No wonder. During my stay in Russia I only travelled in one train, and that was the main sleeping-car express from Moscow to Leningrad. It was nearly nine hourrs late in starting, and I was told this was not unusual. In fact, some friends who travelled on the same train two nights later had an exactly similar experience. When I arrived in Moscow I posted a letter to a friend who lived about as far from my hotel as Hyde Park is from Leicester Square, but it was not delivered for three days. Another letter posted in Moscow took six days to reach Leningrad. Again, although since 1929 omcial permission to take photographs except in a few specified places is given with the granting of a visa, the officious policeman and his lay brother the zealous Communist still present grave difficulties to the would-be photographer. I was continually prevented from making perfectly innocent pictures, and was once actually arrested.

Of course these are simply little everyday experiences which one is quite prepared to pass off as the result of one's own exceptional illluck, or as the legacy of Russia's character and past. Much more irrigating are the elaborate answers of officials and guides and the impossibility of obtaining reliable information except by personal experience.

I ask if it would be possible for me to see a certain factory, and am told that the factory is closed. In the afternoon I meet someone who has just been shown over it. I go down to the docks at Leningrad and find workers busy packing eggs in crates, manifestly for export. I ask their destinaotion and am told that they have just arrived from South Russia, and are intended for consumption in Leningrad. Eventually it is only by a conscious effort that one believes anything anyone says. Whether they are inspired by fear or faith, often genuinely by the latter, one has the impression that the officials themselves do not know the truth about things, and would not believe it if they did.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

In spite of this, it is, I think, possible to see clearly what are the achievements of Communism. It has effectually destroyed the old order. Complete equality is not yet, but in the towns at least the "levelling-out" process has gone very far. It is instructive to taste the dinner which is being served to forty workers at the Transport Workers' Trade Union "night sanatorium" in Moscow and find that it is far richer and more appetising than anything to be obtained at the most expensive hotel. Further, the Soviet (committee) system of works management is firmly established in every industrial enterprise, and those whose opinion I most value hold that the change in the spirit and keenness of the workers has been little short of miraculous. Finally, following in detail instructions of Lenin, Communism has set itself the stupendous task of Westernising and industrialising the whole Russian continent within the space of a few years.

Starting from the chaos of foreign defeat and civil war, industrial activity has already reached the pre-war level, and by the end of the second year of the Five-year Plan will probably slightly exceed it, Were it not for a great deal of antiquated pre-war machinery, now rejuvenated to run 24 hours a day, one would be struck at once by the way in which this country is following America. There is the same drive towards greater and greater production, the same worship of machines, the same emphasis on quantity as against quality. The ideal is to be up the date, and it is this concept of material progress which the people are asked to accept as a religion. In the Anti-Religious Museum at Moscow there is a picture of an enormous church bell, toward the making of which thousands of peasants gave their offering in the old days. Next to it is a photograph of a hydro-electric development, paid for in much the same way since the war by a State loan. Put in that way, as a choice between electricity and church bell, there is much to be said for electricity, and in spite of the terrible persecution of priests I believe it is on the cultural side that Leninism is having the greatest and most beneficial influence. The thousands of new schools and teachers, the millions of books which have been printed, the new kinemas and places of amusement cannot fail to have some permanent effect on the country. One must remember, too, the splendid work which has been done both for the cure and prevention of disease and in alleviation of the physical distress, particularly among children, which followed the civil war.

The whole of the cost of this work, as well as the capital requirements of the Five-year Plan, is borne by the State, and in order to meet its obligations it has been forced, as is well known ration the whole of its own people and export at any price their necessaries of life.

There are the queues, the ragged clothes, the inflated prices about which every returned visitor talks. A joke which is current among the students at Leningrad University illustrtes fairly the sort of progress which is being made with the Five-year Plan. They say that when the Plan is complete it will be quite a common thing for the people to fly to Vladivostok to get twenty grammes of butter.

There may be no butter, but my impression is that the aeroplanes will come in time. Whether it succeeds or fails, in spite of its alarming paradoxes, the economics of Communism deserve to be taken quite as seriously as its propaganda.—"Manchester Guardian."

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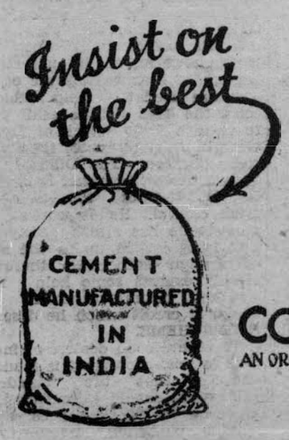

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6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartwright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,083
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,64f
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
a with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

†To Marseilles only.

These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon			
	A	B		
Single	£56	£50		
Return	98	88		

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A	B		
Single	£52	£46		
Return	91	81		

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about. Nov.	Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons
1st	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
Dec.			
11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931.			
April			
2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About. Nov.		
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
12	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 10 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder
21st	Vasna	K'chi, Busnire, M'rah & B'rah.
21st	Ellora	Mombasa
2nd	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
24th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

TILES & MARBLE
SAJAN & CO.
FORT BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	....	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Nov.	2 Dec.
dIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Yashima Maru	10810	....	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	13000	....	@28Dec
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Sakora Maru	10500	....	@15Jan.
*uwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(h) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yoshimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 De
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec,	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	120.0	23 Dec.	8 Jan,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichiba Maru	22600	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	36,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Firozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Etawah	Sikandarabad, U. P
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.
Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
336 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps
Raivaidya, Narayanji Keshavji,
D Bombay-Dadar.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosar
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fungtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari. Mehsana, Surat, Bombay. Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol. Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.). Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

Amusements.

Romance! Spectacle! Thrills!
A Dazzling Drama of two Rajput Princes with all the intrigues, adventures and exploits of an Eastern State of old
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
AT
West-End
CINEMA.
Madan Theatres Ltd.
Presents
SEETADEVI
Supported by
HIMANSHU ROY
In
A THROW OF DICE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Twice Nightly, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

EMPIRE THEATRE TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SINGING ROMANCE.
"THE VAGABOND KING"
with
DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Famous Baritone, The Queen of "Love Parade".
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
IN Response to Overwhelming Public Demand.

PATHE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

with
DOROTHY MACKAILL and JACK MULHALL.

Starting for Baroda at the end of this Month.
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.
Wednesday, 19th November 1930 at 8-30 P.M.
SANNYASHACHA--SAMSAR
Saturday, 22nd November 1930 at 8-30 P.M.
SATTECHE-GULAM
Sunday, 23rd November 1930 at 3 P.M.
SHREE

THE CAPITOL
The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Lawrence TIBBETT
The Rogue Song
TALKING-SINGING
All Colour
MUSICAL ROMANCE

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
presents to-night and this week
SAGAR FILM COMPANY'S
Super Jewel production
ROMANCE OF AYOUTH
or "JOSHE JAVANI"
featuring Indian Douglas Fairbanks Mr. VITHAL and supported by Miss Gohar (Junior).
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank holidays at 3 p.m.

On account of the special request by the public.
The Famous Tantkar of Indore State
Prof. RAHIMAT KHAN
and
KAPILESHWARI Bros.
will perform
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
including a variety of music and instruments.
at
BLAVATSKY LODGE
French Bridge Chowpatty
on
SATURDAY, the 22nd November at 5 p. m.
SUNDAY, the 23rd November at 9 a.m.
and one concert at DHURU HALL DADAR on Sunday the 23rd November at 4 p. m.
Rates: Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and annas 9 (including tax).
Plan open at Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, 3rd floor, Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road,
To-night 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE THIEF
OF
BAGHDAD
NEXT SATURDAY
FRED THOMSON
IN
The Silent Stranger
with SILVER KING the Horse.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments
J 4

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1930

SARDAR REACHES AHMEDABAD.

Served With Gagging Order.

NOT DISPOSED TO BREAK IT FOR PRESENT?

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

About 10,000 people assembled at the station early morning, awaiting the arrival of Sardar Vallabhbhai. The Police Superintendent and other police officers also remained present on the scene.

It is understood they intended to serve Vallabhbhai with notice under 144, on the platform; but owing to the unexpected rush of people they had given up that idea and served the notice at the residence of the Sardar. He was overflooded with garlands and it took twenty minutes for him to come out of the platform. He was received with great shouts of "Vallabhbhai-ki-Jai" and national flags outside the platform. He was then taken by car at his residence where he and Mahadeo Desai were served with notices under 144 prohibiting them from giving any speech for two months in the City and Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning from Bombay. He was accorded a warm reception at the station by a large crowd.

NOTICE SERVED.

Immediately after their arrival Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai was served with the following order from the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad:

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are connected with the unlawful and disloyal activities of the association known as the Indian National Congress and that you are likely to deliver speeches or addresses calculated to cause disturbance of public tranquility I therefore prohibit you under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code from delivering any speech or address at any place within the limits of Ahmedabad District for a period of two months from now."

It is understood that Messrs Ballabhbhai Patel and Manadev Desai are not disposed to break this order for the present.

Subsequently Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadev Desai saw Mrs. Saraladevi and Miss Mridula Ambalal who were arrested last night and are kept in the police lock-up.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS ARRESTED.

Among the arrested persons last night are two Municipal Councillors.

BAL SEVIKAS ACTIVE AT BROACH

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BROACH, Nov. 16

Since the nomination of Sjt. Ramniklal Sughadia as the fifth Dictator of Broach, "War Council" this city is pulsating with various kinds of national activities. Uptil now fifteen demonstrations of this kind has already been held. Through these propaganda intensive work is carried on to boycott foreign cloth and liquor. Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia instructed the Bal Sevika Sangh to observe the national day and hence yesterday Balikas, celebrated their own day by manifarious national activities of every kind. Since morning Bal Sevikas were seen parading the thoroughfares of the city for the sale of khaddar and other propaganda work. Sangh took out the Prabhat Pheries in the morning and performed the ceremony of saluting the national flag with great pomp. It should be noted that Bal Sevika Sangh has a large number of members. Some Sevikas are below the age of ten.

These young girls are always at the fore whenever there is any sort of national work. They are heading the natonal processions. They are picketing the foreign cloth shops. At night the Sangh arranged the programme of national "Garbas" at Lalubhai's chakla. Thousands attended the Garbas.

"JAWAHAR DAY"

To-day "Jawahar Day" was observed here with great enthusiam. In the morning Prabhat Pheries of the different localities paraded the thoroughfares of the city. All the Prabhat Pheries assembled at Chakla where the ceremony of saluting the national flag was performed. At 5 p.m. a huge procession will be taken out from the Ratantalav. The procession will be converted into a meeting at Tower Maidan where the speech of Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the Congress, will be read by the whole meeting.

PROPERTY CONFLICTED

Sjt. Krishnalal Mukundrao Thakore was sentenced to pay the fine of Rs. 200 by the City Magistrate, two months back. The peculiarity of this sentence was this that no other punishment was given in default but the fine was to recovered by police. Sjt. Thakore had not paid the fine so yesterday the police raided the house of Sjt. Thakore's father and they took away property worth Rs 800. Even the account books are not spared. Sjt. Thakore is studying in commerce class of the Government High School.

24 HOURS PICKETING AT BHAVNAGAR

—:o:—

300 Collegians Offer Services.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 16.

As a result of intensive picketing all 24 hours by the peaceful picketers the foreign cloth dealers are now seeking for a compromise. Yesterday Mr. Tribhuvandasbhai, Dewan Saheb, sent for a few leading citizens and a few cloth dealers to discuss the present situation. After five hours' discussion it was decided that a Watch Committee consisting of 3 public workers and 2 cloth merchants should be appointed. The cloth merchants should not buy any foreign cloth for 3 months to come and should also not sell during the same period any foreign cloth in the Bhavnagar State. The dealers will have to show their account-books to the Watch Committee. The Bhavnagar cloth merchants therefore passed resolutions to the above effect.

The Dictator of the Picketing Committee, Mr. Fulchandbhai, was given a copy of the resolution which the "War Council" of the picketers did not approve saying that the aim of the picketing Council was to stop the sale of foreign cloth in India.

It is a matter of speculation as to what steps the State will now adopt towards the picketers.

It is understood 300 students of the local Samaldas College are going to offer two hours' daily service to the Picketing Council.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Europeans Push Their Way Into Shops.

ALLAHABAD, November 17.

There wss some commotion in Civil Lines here this evening when Congress volunteers turned their attention to Indian cloth-shops which had been opened in Civil Lines for the convenience of European customers, and picketed the shops. Several Europeans resented this and pushed their way into the shops. Two volunteers were arrested on Canning Road.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S 16TH "WAR" COUNCIL

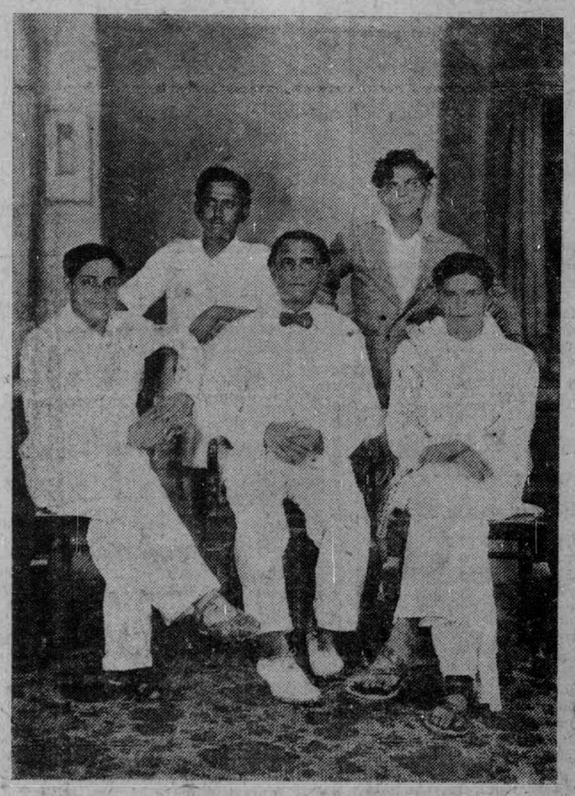

Photo by Vanguard Studio:
SEATED (Left to Right): Mr. A. S. R. Chari (Secretary), Mr. Joseph Bennie (President), Mr. E. Thomas (Vice-President).
STANDING (Left): Mr. Fakruddin Bootwalla (Secretary). (Right) Mr. Ratilal Shah (Editor, "Congress Bulletin.")

PANDIT MOTILAL REACHES CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Received By Mayor And Others

STAYING AT SAMABOY MANSION.

CALCUTTA, Nov 18.

Pandit Motilal then accompanied by his youngest daughter Miss Krishna Nehru arrived here at 7-30 this morning by the Punjab Mail and was received at the Howrah station by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, and a few hundred people, mostly upcountry men.

Pandit Motilal the accompanied by Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, proceeded to Samabay Mansion where he will stay.—A. P.

B. P. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held In Poona During Christmas.

—:o:—

POONA, November 17.

A meeting of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was held this morning at Haroon Mansion, Poona when Sardar Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, First Class Sardar of Deccan, presided. It was decided by the Board to hold a Conference session in Poona during Christmas, and societies and bodies and educationists all over India were requested to forward general suggestion on all subjects to Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, son of late Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Joint General Secretary, Haroon Mansion, Poona.—A. P.

Portuguese Aviators Reach Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

Captain Moreira Cardoso and Lieutenant Sarmento Pimentel of the Portuguese Air Force arrived here at three this afternoon 'en route' to Nova Goa. They left Lisbon on the first instant on an official mission to establish an air service between Dii and Nova Goa on behalf of the Portuguese Government. They are flying in the gypsy engined puss moth.—A.P.

—:o:—

Departure For Diu.

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The Portuguese aviators Captain Moreira Cardoso and lieutenant Sarmento, Pimental left for Diu at seven this morning.—A. P.

JAIRAMDAS ARRESTED

12 DAY'S FREEDOM

—:o:—

European Who Drove Car Into Crowd

LATHIS AND "GO BACK GOVERNOR !

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Nov. 17.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram member of Congress Working Committee who delivered last evening at a public meeting a speech in defiance of notice under Section 144 C. R. P. C. served on him on his arrival here forbidding him to address public meeting for two months, was arrested this morning. He was going to Shikarpur to organise work there as many arrests including those of ladies have taken place there. Lately his arrest took place a few minutes before the starting time of the train. He bade goodbye to his relations, Congress friends a large number of whom had collected in anticipation of his arrest. He was driven direct to jail. The trial takes place next Friday in the jail. Thus Sjt. Jairamdas got respite for only twelve days after his release on the 5th instant at Bombay.

The police made a lathi charge on Saturday evening on demonstrators who collected near the spot where the Governor performed the opening ceremony of the West Warf. The lathi charge was made after the function was over. One taxi containing a European dashed into the crowd with result that several persons have been injured. The injured were removed by Congress volunteers on stretchers immediately to the Gandhi Hospital. Beside these others the number of all the injured is not known.

Black flags and placards bearing words "Go Back Governor" were carried by demonstrators who numbered about 2,000 they also shouted "go back" at cars which went to the function.

On Saturday morning when the Governor passed along Bunder Road shops remained closed.

Governor Receives Addresses

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived in Mirpurkhas this morning held an investiture immediately afterwards at the railway station. Afterwards addresses were received from Mirpurkhas municipality and the Thar and Parkar District Local Board and His Excellency replied to these.

At noon a boy scout rally was held at Mirpurkhas Madressah. In the afternoon addresses were presented at the Durbar hall by the Muslim Zemindars Association. His Excellency had tea with the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind and inspected the Government Fruit Farm, Civil Hospital and the Government seed farm. The Governor entrained for Nawabshah at seven this evening.—A.P

HOOLIGANISM IN KARACHI

—:o:—

Sind Commissioner's Call To Public Bodies.

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Commissioner in Sind this morning with reference to Saturday's scenes in which several Europeans and Indians received injuries through the excesses of an unruly crowd. "The Commissioner in Sind has learnt with the deepest regret of the disgraceful behaviour of a crowd on the occasion of the opening of the west Wharf by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday the 15th inst. This was he believes the first, as he hopes it will be the last, occasion in Karachi on which open insults have been offered to both European and Indian ladies and officers wearing the King's uniform. A deep stain has been thrown upon the fair-name of this city which it will take long to efface. The Commissioner trusts that every responsible citizen of Karachi will join with him in expressing condemnation of the shameful incidents that occurred and that all public bodies of importance will, irrespective of race and creed and political persuasion, hasten to pass resolutions giving effect to their profound disapproval of these occurrences and announcing their intention to do all that lies within their power to prevent a repetition of them. The Commissioner is instituting an enqiry into the whole matter, with a view to taking drastic steps against any person on persons in any way responsible for what took place. Meanwhile, we hope that nothing will be done to aggravate the strained relations between the European and Indian communities which have been created by the disgraceful behaviour of a crowd of hooligans."—A. P.

Editor Of "Maharashtra" Released

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. Nov. 17.

The editor of the "Maharashtra" who was convicted in July was released from Akola jail this morning.

Nagpur.—The Honourable Sir Arthur Nelson has been appointed Vice-President of the executive Council of the Governor of C. P. and Berar.

"EQUAL JUSTICE TO ARABS AND JEWS

—:o:—

Dr. Shiels On Palestine Policy Government.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the Commons, opening the Palestine debate on the motion for adjournment (which means that the vote will not be taken), Mr. Lloyd George said that they wanted equal justice for Jews and Arabs. He could only understand the White Paper if it was written by an anti-Semitic official.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, in reply, asserted that any suggestion that Government intended to depart from the Mandate was based on misunderstanding. On the contrary, they intended to carry out the Mandate. They regarded the two sides of it as of equal importance, and had always intended that Jews and Arabs should have an opportunity to submit their views before further legislative and administrative action was taken. Dr. Shiels announced a development scheme involving two and a half million sterling, supported by the British Government and assisted by a loan, to provide settlement land for Jews and Arabs, approximately 10,000 ever year. A Bill for this purpose would be introduced in Parliament after Christmas. As regards the suggestion for a Round Table Conference, it had never been possible to get the parties together.

OBJECT OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Dr Drummond Shiels referring to the development scheme, said it was intended in the first instance to provide for landless Arabs dispossessed as a result of the land passing into Jewish hands. Any funds remaining would be available for the Jewish and Arab settlement. He emphasised that four-fifths of the people of Palestine were Arabs, and our obligations pledged us equally to the Jew and the Arab.

Mr. MacDonald said he accepted the responsibility for every word of Dr. Shiels' full and candid statement. Government would carry out both the aspects of the mandate, using every energy to enable the development policy to continue under conditions which would make for closer harmony between Jews and Arabs, so that Arabs would continue to enjoy the benefits already received from Jewsh immigration, while the Jew would see that Palestine was becoming more and more the project of his ideal as a National Home. Government would most gladly consult Arabs in the same way as representatives of the Zionist movement.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

OBSERVANCE OF JAWAHAR DAY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 17.

The 16th instant was observed as 'the Jawaharlal Day' according to the instructions of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The observance was unique in many respects. Not during the last few months was such a celebration seen in this City. Previously to this day, all the merchants and others were duly informed that Hartal was to be observed on Sunday. And hence it was more complete than ever. The Reay Market was closed, though Sunday was the 'Ekadashi Day' and many a gentleman had to experience the rigours of the Hartal. Cloth merchants, stationers, hotel-keepers and all others had suspended their several business in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was timed to start at 4-30 p.m. from the Shivaji Mandir under the auspices of the Youth League. A number of people, quite unexpected, had assembled in the Shivaji Mandir and after the salutation of the National Flag, the procession formed up in rows of four and started with the National Flag held aloft in the van by the Dictator of the Youth League, Mr. S. R. Phatak. The City Congress Committee cooperated in this procession and Messrs. Jedhe, the Dictator, V. C. Joshi, Ganesh Shastri Joshi, K. T. Jadhav, and many others Muslims and ladies in large nmbers, joined the procession which was some furlongs in length. Every one was wonder-struck with this resurgence of public enthusiasm in Poona. The streets through which this well-disciplined procession passed, to the accompaniment of national slogans of Pandit Nehru Ki Jai and Boycott British Goods, appeared to be alive with spectators on both their sides. In the crowd; the bulletin containing the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal was found being sold and people jostled one another for purchasing the same.

READING OF THE SPEECH.

At 6 p.m. the procession arrived at the Reay Market and when the gathering sat down on the grounds behind the Market, oh, it was a swelling sea of faces. Up rose Mr. Jedhe, the Dictator of the City Congress Committee, and read out a Marathi translation of Pandit Jawaharlal's speech for which he was sentenced. The audience remained in pin-drop silence to listen to the speech. Thereafter the resolution also, sent by the All-India Congress Committee Secretary, disowning the Round Table Delegates, was read out and passed unanimously. In brief, the observance of the Day was exceedingly impressive. It is expected that, perhaps both the Dictators of the Youth League and the City Congress Committee would be proceeded against.

MR. PASHANKAR IN COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

It is learnt that, a few days after the imprisonment of Mr. K. G. Pashankar, the first Dictator of the City Congress Committee he was brought down from the Yeravda Prison to the office of the District Magistrate. He was told that he would be released, if he agreed not to work in the Congress Committee for the period of his sentence. Mr. Pashankar, however, refused to do anything of the kind and was, therefore, sent back to jail.

MR. PANDIT'S APPEAL.

Mr. D. G. Pandit, the second Dictator of the Poona Youth League, has been sentenced to 11 months' R. I. by the District Magistrate under Section 117 of I.P.C. read with 26D of the Forest Act and also with Section three of Ordinance of No. 6. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, on behalf of Mr. Pandit has filed an appeal in the court of the District Judge against his conviction by the District Magistrate. That appeal was heard by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Mr. Khan. The main point in the appeal is that Section 117 being a subsidiary Section applied in Mr. Pandit's case, he ought to have been the punishment prescribed in the principal charge against him viz. under the Forest Act or the Ordinance. The decision in this appeal has not yet been given by the Assistant Sessions Judge.

FOREST AUCTIONS.

How auction of Forest grazing areas is conducted is revealed by the correspondence published in the "Kesari". Villagers of Udapur in Junnar Taluka of Poona District had demanded a certain auction at Rs. 50/- and that too before a definite date. But the Mamlatdar, the Police Inspector and other officers of the forest called forth some of these villagers, and it is alleged asked them to take the auction at more than Rs. 400/- as every year. The village-folk were it is alleged made to stand for long hours in hot and cold, and were permitted only to take food under police-guard! Finally, the villagers collected a sum of Rs. 500 and more and placed it in the hands of the Police Inspector. Receipts were passed in the names of some of the villagers and thus, the whole "auction" ended!

MR. DEVGIRIKAR RE-ARRESTED.

Mr. T. R. Devgirikar, editor of the "Chitra Mayajagat", was rearrested this noon under a warrant from the Ratnagiri District Magistrate. Mr. T. R. Devgirikar was only recently released from the Ratnagiri Jail. After his release he went to Shiroda to survey the situation there where he had worked. He delivered a speech there and it is alleged that thereby he committed an offence under 117 of I.P.C. read with Section 47 of of the Salt Act. He was taken to Ratnagiri by the evening S. M. R. train.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT MUZAFFARPUR

Three Persons Injured.

27 ARRESTED.

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PATNA, Nov. 17.

Following an attack by a crowd numbering 3,000 as a result of which many constables were injured, the police opened fire at Muzaffarpur, injuring three, one of whom is in serious condition. The police have arrested 27 persons.

A Government communique state:—Despite orders by the District Magistrate and police large crowds collected at Muzaffarpur Maidan and formed a procession which was declared unlawful. Authorities asked the crowd to disperse; but the crowd refused to disperse and attacked the police with brickbats and other missiles. The police arrested ringleaders but the crowd renewed the attack on the police, injuring several policemen. Seven shots were fired and the situation was brought under control.—A. P.

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